

Senate votes compliance with SALT-II

WASHINGTON (R) — The Senate voted on Friday to require President Reagan to resume compliance with the nuclear weapons limits in the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-II). The administration breached the limits last year. The Senate vote came on an amendment, approved 57-41, to the 1988 defence bill. The amendment does not specifically mention SALT-II but would force a rollback to the treaty's ceiling of 1,320 nuclear missile launchers and long-range bombers. The vote was the result of a deal struck late on Thursday between Democrats, who control the Senate, and Republicans to pass the long-delayed defence bill, which faces a Reagan veto. As part of the compromise, the Senate unanimously approved a Republican amendment that would require Senate approval of SALT-II before the United States was legally bound by all of the treaty's provisions. The treaty was never ratified by the Senate. Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn said the Republican amendment would not affect the requirement that Mr. Reagan roll back to the treaty's limits as long as Moscow honoured the same restrictions.

Jordan Times

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Iran and Iraq to close embassies

ANKARA (R) — Iran and Iraq, at war for the past seven years, are finally closing their embassies in each other's capitals, Turkey reported on Friday. A Turkish Foreign Ministry statement said both countries had asked Ankara to protect their interests in view of the imminent closure of their diplomatic missions in Tehran and Baghdad. The embassies remained open despite the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in September 1980, but they effectively ceased to function. Iran's Parliamentary speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, asked in 1985 about the Iraqi embassy in Tehran, acknowledged the existence of the missions. Iran, he said, had a couple of diplomats in Baghdad, "but they are like prisoners. So are there in Tehran." The Ankara statement said that Turkey, which has good relations with both countries, had agreed to act on their behalf. Diplomats from the two warring countries would be exchanged in Istanbul, it said. The Iraqi embassy in Tehran is located on the main Vali-e Asr street, next door to a Commerce Ministry Building. It is not marked and flies no flag, but it is usually guarded by two policemen. War-related demonstrations in Tehran in the past bypassed the mission.

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Royal Decree okays relations with Libya

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued endorsing the Cabinet's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Libya. The Cabinet's decision restoring diplomatic relations with Libya after a break of three years and seven months was announced on Wednesday, Sept. 23. Another Royal Decree has been issued endorsing a law on the University of Science and Technology finance. The regulation lays down the principles governing the preparation of the university budgets, scopes of expenditure and staff allowances.

Raimond to visit Syria

PARIS (R) — Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond will visit Syria on Oct. 10-11 for the first French ministerial visit there since the European Community (EC) lifted a ban on high-level contacts, the government said on Friday. Questioned about a possible visit to Syria on Wednesday, Mr. Raimond said he would discuss the Arab-Israeli problem, the Lebanese crisis and "the indirect Iranian presence in Lebanon" — an apparent reference to the five French hostages held by pro-Iranian militants there.

Reagan: Anti-Pretoria sanctions didn't work

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan told Congress on Friday that U.S. sanctions had not moved South Africa significantly away from apartheid and argued against strengthening them. In a report on one year of sanctions, Mr. Reagan said they had had a minimal impact on South Africa's foreign trade. He also said disinvestment by U.S. firms had hurt black workers. In imposing sanctions over Mr. Reagan's veto last October, Congress required the president to recommend additional sanctions against Pretoria's white minority government if no progress had been made towards racial equality.

Zimbabwe urges pressure on Israel

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Israel's friends should make it drop its opposition to a Middle East peace conference, just as they forced it to abandon development of its Lavi jet fighter, Zimbabwe's foreign minister said on Thursday. In a speech to the General Assembly, Witness Mangwende urged the "friends of the Tel Aviv regime" to make clear to Israel that the international community could not accept its "continued veto of the convening of the conference."

Norwegian team visits Israel to probe fate of water

TEL AVIV (R) — A Norwegian government delegation has visited Israel to discuss the Jewish state's controversial use of Norwegian heavy water, a possible component in nuclear weapons, Israeli and Norwegian officials said Friday. Israel refuses to confirm or deny whether it has such weapons. The delegation of diplomats and nuclear technicians arrived on Wednesday, but news of the visit was made public only after it left 48 hours later.

Israeli soldiers shoot and kill 3 Palestinians

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers shot and killed three Palestinians after their car broke through an army roadblock in the occupied Gaza Strip and the men tried to flee on foot, the Israeli army said Friday.

The men were killed at 8:30 p.m. (1830 GMT) Thursday at the entrance to the Boureij refugee camp in the central Gaza Strip, said an army official.

The car approached the roadblock and the soldiers signalled the driver to stop, according to the army official.

"The car broke through the roadblock," she said. "After the soldiers fired in the air, the car stopped and the passengers tried to flee."

She said the soldiers then fired at the men. The official would not release the names of the victims or elaborate further.

The Boureij refugee camp is located south of Gaza City and has a population of about 14,000.

In Jerusalem on Friday, a Palestinian woman carrying a

knife attacked an Israeli guard at the Damascus Gate of the walled Old City, but failed to injure him, army radio said. The woman was arrested for interrogation.

The Gaza incident was the latest in a series of Arab-Israeli clashes in the area.

In August the head of the Israeli military police was shot dead in Gaza City and two Israelis were wounded when Palestinians opened fire on their vehicle near the Jabalya refugee camp.

At the Damascus Gate, Israeli guards shot and wounded a Palestinian two weeks ago when he allegedly tried to snatch a policeman's assault rifle.

On Thursday, a Palestinian refugee camp resident was jailed without trial on suspicion of being

a senior official of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). Israeli military sources said.

They said Nasser Hussein Abu Ajamieh, 25, of Dheisheh refugee camp in the occupied West Bank, would be held for six months.

Suspects are jailed without trial when the authorities fear an open trial will reveal names of informers for the security forces.

About 60 West Bank residents are currently held under the so-called "administrative detention laws" inherited from the pre-1948 British mandate over Palestine.

Druze strike

In another development, Israel's 650,000 Arab Druze staged a strike on Thursday and Friday, demanding equal rights with their Jewish fellow-citizens.

Local councils in Israeli Druze communities, mainly in the Galilee region, suspended all services, saying the government had failed to deliver funds promised to put Druze villages on a level with their Jewish neighbours.

Iraq accepts concurrent truce in war and probe to name aggressor

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Iraq accepts U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's proposal that an inquiry into responsibility for its war with Iran could begin at the same time as a ceasefire, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said Friday.

Iran has said it is willing to observe what it calls an "undeclared ceasefire" while the inquiry works on identifying "the aggressor" in the seven-year-old war. Baghdad has said it would observe a formal, declared ceasefire after "the aggressor" is identified.

But Tehran has not committed itself to implementing other aspects of the U.N. peace plan, and Mr. Aziz said no progress could be made until those assurances were made.

Asked at a news conference whether Iraq would go along with Mr. Perez de Cuellar's proposal on the timing of the truce and inquiry, he said:

"I have nothing against that."

but the secretary-general gave me a package. He gave me a menu. He did not give me a sandwich. The other party is speaking (about) one part of the menu and saying 'I would like to have this only'."

Iran levelled its own accusations Thursday, telling Mr. Perez de Cuellar that Iraq, the United States and Britain were acting together to "kill the hope" for a settlement.

"Security Council Resolution 598 demands a ceasefire and withdrawal of troops to internationally recognised borders as a first step."

Then, without specifying timing, the resolution calls for U.N. verification, exchange of prisoners of war, negotiations on a long-term settlement and establishment of an impartial body to determine who began the war.

Iraq has said it is willing to accept the resolution's points in that order. Iran has demanded that as soon as the ceasefire takes

hold, work must begin on identifying the aggressor.

However, Iraq has also said it accepts Mr. Perez de Cuellar's proposals on the timing of the resolution's provisions: In a Sept. 16 report, the secretary-general referred to the day the ceasefire starts as "D-day." He said the impartial body would start work "on D-day or another date to be agreed upon."

Iran contends Iraq began the war by "invading" Iran in September 1980. Iraq says the conflict started weeks earlier when Iranian artillery shelled border towns.

In an interview Thursday, Mr. Aziz said Iran's demands were a stalling technique, showing it was not interested in ending the war.

"You don't start with the tail of the resolution and end the war," Mr. Aziz said. "This drags the Security Council and the secretary-general into a process of

(Continued on page 3)

Rafsanjani predicts war with U.S.

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iran's top war spokesman said on Friday that conflict with the United States in the Gulf was extremely likely soon and suggested it would last several years.

Tehran Radio quoted Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani as telling the Friday prayers gathering in Tehran that the United States had fired the first shot in the Gulf.

"If three or four years from now the (U.N.) Security Council wants to end the Iran-U.S. war, the U.S. should not claim it did not start it," Mr. Rafsanjani, who is also Iran's parliamentary speaker, said.

"With great likelihood, we will get involved in a new front in the southern part of the country (the Gulf) in a not-too-distant future," the radio quoted him as saying.

Mr. Rafsanjani called for more volunteer fighters because "we should engage some of our forces in the Persian Gulf. There are plans afoot... so that we can give a suitable response to America."

Excerpts of his speech were carried by Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), which also reported Tehran banned over on Thursday 102 disabled and elderly Iraqi prisoners of war to representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and that one prisoner requested political asylum.

Mr. Rafsanjani's statement came a day after the Iranian Foreign Ministry summoned the Swiss charge d'affaires in Tehran, who represents U.S. interests, to protest an attack by American helicopters on the ship Iran Ajl.

Iraqi jets and Iranian boats hammer Gulf ships

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi warplanes, firing Exocet missiles, set an Iranian-chartered tanker on fire off the northern Gulf coast Friday, a day after they attacked a shrimp trawler killing its Australian skipper, shipping executives reported.

In a pre-dawn retaliatory raid for the attack on the shrimp trawler, which was under charter to Tehran, an Iranian warship raked an Indian tanker with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades. The Indian captain of the tanker, which was loaded with highly inflammable petrochemical products, said the assault could have blown up the vessel if it wasn't for the attackers' poor aiming.

The tanker Spic Emerald, loaded with ethylene di-chloride, was anchored Friday off Dubai for inspection. It had lifted its load from Saudi Arabia and headed down the Gulf when the Iranians struck.

Iran usually retaliated for the attacks on its tanker lanes on a ship-for-ship basis, choosing its targets from among the vessels sailing in the neutral commercial waters south of the war zone.

The French Defence Ministry announced that the French minesweeper Garigliano found a mine in the Gulf of Oman near the United Arab Emirates port of Khor Al Fakkan.

A statement issued in Paris said the Soviet-made MO-8 mine was found Thursday moored about 60 metres below the surface, and constituted "a definite danger to ships that would be anchoring in this zone."

The minesweeper is part of a Western naval force deployed in the region.

Iraq reported its warplanes attacked a ship at midmorning. The London-based Lloyd's shipping intelligence unit identified the victim of the latest Iraqi attack as the Felicity, a Cypriot flag tanker. Lloyd's said it was attacked and set on fire while en route to Iran's Kharag Island loading terminal to lift crude oil.

Gulf-based shipping executives, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told AP the Felicity was one of about 16 tankers the Iranians chartered to ferry crude oil from their key oil loading terminal at Kharag in the northern Gulf to the makeshift terminal at Larak Island in the mouth of the Hormuz.

Four other tankers, two of them Japanese, came under fire from gunboats in the Gulf on Wednesday and Thursday.

The Iranians, unlike the Iraqis, do not claim responsibility for specific tankers on shipping and they shrugged aside responsibility for the raids on the Japanese ships.

Iranian speedboats opened fire with machine guns and rockets on a Pakistani tanker less than 24 hours after attacking the two Japanese super-tankers, shipping sources said. No casualties were reported in any of the attacks, and damage was minimal.

Some shipping executives said the Iranian show of force appeared confined to areas where U.S. attack helicopters were unlikely to be encountered.

Shipping salvage officials said Iran concentrated its attacks in the inner Strait of Hormuz hours after a large convoy, including four U.S. warships, passed through the Strait of Hormuz and into the Gulf.

King's Gulf tour seen paving the way for successful summit

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein concluded a tour of the Arab Gulf states and returned home on Thursday amid reports that he had succeeded in winning an agreement to expand the agenda of the extraordinary summit to be held in Amman on Nov. 8.

According to Middle East analysts, the King, in his talks with the leaders of Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar, smoothed the way for convening the summit by expanding the agenda for the gathering

(Continued on page 3)

His Majesty to meet Shultz in London

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said on Thursday he expects to hold talks with His Majesty King Hussein in London and visit Saudi Arabia during a trip to the Middle East and the Soviet Union later this month.

Mr. Shultz also plans to visit Israel and Egypt on the trip, announced on Monday.

Mr. Shultz told a press conference he had been granted an audience by Saudi Arabia's King Fahd and would also be met by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

King Hussein will not be in Jordan on the week of October 17 so Mr. Shultz said he would hold talks with the King in London.

This is Mr. Shultz's first trip to the Middle East since 1983 and it is viewed as an effort to improve America's standing in the region since the scandal created by the sale of U.S. arms to Iran.

U.S. panel okays ban on imports from Iran

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has voted to ban all Iranian imports entering the United States until hostilities cease in the Gulf.

The panel included the ban in tax legislation aimed at generating \$12 billion in new revenues.

The ban, similar to one passed in the Senate, "prohibits all importation into the United States which are the growth, product or manufacture of Iran."

The ban could be lifted if the president certifies to Congress "that Iran has ceased belligerent actions against neutral parties in the Gulf and has given assurances that it will not resume such actions."

The ban stems from recent reports that Iranian oil imports soared to 600,000 barrels a day, or 11 per cent of total U.S. purchases.

However, the ban, which still requires approval by the full House of Representatives and by President Reagan, would apply to all goods produced in Iran.

The White House has said while the Reagan administration shared the same feelings over Iran as Congress it was reserving judgment on the issue.

Iran's Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh said on Thursday Tehran did not sell any oil directly to the United States.

Lufthansa suspends Tehran flights

FRANKFURT (AP) — West Germany's national airline Lufthansa has suspended flights to Tehran after one of its pilots reported that his aircraft may have been shot at over the Iranian capital, an airline spokesman said Friday.

Lufthansa spokesman Stefan Hilscher said the captain of a Lufthansa Airbus 300 jetliner reported seeing what appeared to be tracer bullets shot at the plane as it was approaching Tehran airport after a flight from Frankfurt Wednesday evening.



His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan receive His Majesty King Hussein upon his return home on Thursday after a tour of the Gulf states.



U.S. 'deeply concerned' over Israel's water plan

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The United States has said it had expressed deep concern to Israel over a water project planned for the West Bank to supply water to Israeli settlements in the occupied territories.

Washington has opposed the establishment of such settlements and State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley said Thursday West Bank resources should be used for the area's Palestinian inhabitants.

"We have expressed our deep concern to the government of Israel about the project and asked for more information," Oakley told reporters.

"As a general principle, we believe the resources of the territories should be used for the benefit of the Palestinian inhabitants and should not be removed from the territories."

She said Washington understood "some" portion of the water would be used for Israeli settlements.

The Washington Post newspaper, in a report from the West Bank town of Herodian, said on Thursday an American company wanted to drill for water in the area.

It said Arabs were opposed to the scheme and quoted friends as saying Brigadier General Ephraim Sneh had quit his position in charge of the military occupation of the West Bank because his opposition was ignored by his superiors.

Gilman Hill, a fundamentalist Christian from Englewood, Colorado, who heads the company that would drill for the water and hopes to finance it through like-minded American investors, dismissed political objections. The Post said.

NATO to study Soviet call for talks on naval activity

BRUSSELS (R) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) will study a Soviet call for bloc-to-bloc talks to reduce naval activity around Northern Europe, but will not compromise crisis-strategy to reinforce its vulnerable northern flank, alliance officials said on Friday.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, hinting that a new Soviet arms proposal might be in the offing, has suggested talks between the Warsaw Pact and NATO to cut back military activity in the seas of Northern Europe.

The United States has said the proposals are under study. Nordic reaction has generally been muted, aside from a cautious welcome by NATO-member Norway.

One official at NATO headquarters in the Belgian capital said: "We are all in favour of any confidence-building measures with the Warsaw Pact. If what Gorbachev says is translated into a concrete proposal we will look at it."

"But this is a key area for us

— Face-to-face talks between Israel and Arab countries.

— No settlement to be imposed by the conference as a whole and no veto by the conference of agreements reached directly between Israel and its neighbours.

— Acceptance by those attending of Security Council resolutions that provide for withdrawal from occupied territories and, in effect, recognise Israel's right to exist.

— The negotiations to solve the Palestinian problem in all its aspects: this is to be done in talks between a delegation made up of Jordanians and Palestinians and a delegation of Israelis.

— Negotiations to be conducted independently in three committees: one of an Israeli delegation and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, another of Israel and Syria and a third of Israel and Lebanon.

— Establishment of a committee composed of Israel, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

(Continued on page 3)

Bourguiba replaces Sfar with Ibn Ali

TUNIS (Agencies) — President for Life Habib Bourguiba effectively appointed a new successor on Friday by naming his minister of state for the interior, Zine Al Abidine Ibn Ali, as prime minister.

Mr. Ibn Ali was picked to replace Rachid Sfar who, authoritative sources said, had angered the 84-year-old head of state by making a series of official appointments this week without properly consulting him.

As prime minister, Mr. Ibn Ali, 51, becomes Mr. Bourguiba's successor under the constitution.

Mr. Ibn Ali, an electronics engineer and professional army officer with French and American training, was responsible for Tunisia's internal security throughout the 1985 confrontation with neighbouring Libya and the recent agitation by Iranian-backed Islamic fundamentalists to oust Mr. Bourguiba's regime.

It was not immediately clear whether the government change was linked to a recent surge in activity by Islamic fundamentalists in the country.

A month-long trial of 90 fundamentalists accused of trying to overthrow Mr. Bourguiba's regime ended Sunday with seven men sentenced to death.

Mr. Ibn Ali remains in charge of the Interior Ministry and becomes secretary-general of the ruling Destourian Socialist Party (PSD) under the latest changes announced by the official news agency TAP.

Sources quoted by Reuters said Mr. Bourguiba was angered by nominations on Tuesday to four posts, including PSD director, which have now been revoked.

"I think the recent changes at the head of the (PSD) party displeased the president. He did not appreciate them," said one official, who asked not to be named.

A new PSD director, Mahjoub Ibn Ali, has now been named.

The other appointments revoked were those of culture minister, head of state-run television and head of the company publishing the pro-government daily La Presse.

Mr. Ibn Ali has presided over a crackdown this year against Islamic fundamentalists, which culminated in death sentences passed last weekend on seven people charged with trying to overthrow the government with Iranian help.

Mr. Sfar was named prime minister and nominal successor to the presidency in July 1986, following Mr. Bourguiba's dismissal of his predecessor, Mohammad Mzali. Mr. Sfar is a technocrat without any political following of his own.

Mr. Ibn Ali also has never had any substantial political following. Unlike Mr. Sfar, he has never played a role in organising the PSD.

Mr. Sfar, who succeeded Mr. Mzali as prime minister in July last year, was nominated president of the National Assembly. Mr. Mzali fled the country in disguise after his sacking.

Because of Mr. Bourguiba's advancing age and physical frailty, the issue of his succession has dominated Tunisian politics.

Mr. Ibn Ali's appointment as prime minister reflects the government's current emphasis on internal security following the crackdown on fundamentalists.

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Japanese ships to avoid Gulf until it is safe

TOKYO (R) — Japanese seamen and shippers voted to stay out of the Gulf as their government sought ways to honour a promise to help assure ship safety in the war zone.

"Gulf conditions will be watched and considered until the safety of ships sailing the area is guaranteed," a Transport Ministry spokesman said on Friday.

An emergency meeting of government, private shipping and union officials met late into the night to discuss their action following the latest flare up of attacks on neutral shipping by what eyewitnesses said were Iranian gunboats.

There are now 21 ships in the Gulf either manned or operated by Japanese, the spokesman said. Two Japanese-operated super-tankers were attacked by gunboats in the southern Gulf Thursday, although there were no casualties.

Japan, which imports half its oil through the Gulf, has been under political pressure to help U.S. and European navies which are already patrolling to prevent attacks on neutrals.

Last month, Prime Minister

Yasuhiro Nakasone promised President Ronald Reagan that he would send aid before he stepped down as Japanese leader at the end of this month.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the government could have a Japanese plan ready as early as next week.

"We have been working very hard to find ways. All options are being considered," he said.

While Mr. Nakasone has not ruled out a military presence, Japan's war-renouncing constitution and domestic political considerations would make it extremely unlikely. Some kind of money aid is more probable.

"Gulf conditions will be watched and considered until the safety of ships sailing the area is guaranteed," a ministry official said.

There are presently 21 ships in the Gulf either manned by Japanese crews or owned by Japanese companies, he said.

Eight are Japanese-owned, and Japanese crew on board the 21 number 235.

Shipping executives met urgently with Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials on Thursday after attacks on Wednesday on two supertankers manned by Japanese, the Transport Ministry said.

A Foreign Ministry spokeswoman later said the ministry would summon senior officials from the Iranian embassy on Friday to protest against Iran's attacks on ships.

Oil industry sources believe the Japanese sailing ban will not last too long. "If the suspension continues for two weeks and more, this would affect spot oil prices," said an official at a major refinery.

"But Japanese shipowners and operators will not do so for such a long period when they consider business," he added.

Seamen may be less keen to return to the Gulf soon. An official at the all-Japan Seamen's Union said he could not foresee when the industry would resume sailing.

Shultz: Ceasefire, withdrawal go together for Gulf war solution

NEW YORK (USIA) — Secretary of State George Shultz has said that "a ceasefire and a withdrawal go together" in the Iran-Iraq war.

"Iran occupies territory that is critical to Iraq's ability to use the Gulf as a way to ship its oil out, so that makes that territory rather important," Mr. Shultz said in an interview with editors and reporters of the New York Times.

Following are key excerpts of Mr. Shultz's answers as published by the New York Times:

On the war in the Gulf, a big point here, which is very important, which we have a very clear view on, and I think it prevailed in the Security Council discussions, is a ceasefire and a withdrawal go together. They're not broken apart, and that's very important element in the picture.

Iran occupies territory that is critical to Iraq's ability to use the Gulf as a way to ship its oil out, so that makes that territory rather important.

But then there is always hanging over this, Resolution 242 and its outcome: that is, there was a ceasefire but there wasn't a withdrawal. And here we are all these years later and they're still there. So they feel if there's going to be

a ceasefire there has to be withdrawal, and if you don't get it then, when are you going to get it? You can negotiate forever. And they're very conscious — and I think with reason — with the difficulties of the decision-making process in Iran.

If you go talk to President Khamenei, and he tells you something. You talk to Velayati, and he tells you something different. And then Rafsanjani makes a speech, something different. And you get the feeling that maybe none of those people is speaking authoritatively. So how do you negotiate exactly, and that's one of the secretary general's problems. They don't give a crisp, neat response to him. They don't give a piece of paper. He listens to everybody, and then he writes down a kind of a synthesis. And that's a difficult outfit to deal with.

And so maybe after a while you conclude that the best thing to do is to go ahead with the embargo. You want an embargo to be as effective as you can get it. The more it's supported by everybody the more effective it will be. Therefore, if you're faced with the question of whether to take a little more time with the prospect of greater unanimity or to forge

ahead knowing that you aren't going to have unanimity, then I think it makes sense to take a little more time.

On Soviet and China and arms embargo, the secretary of state said: I think there's not just a possibility. I think there's a probability. I don't think either wishes to be isolated on this matter when there is good, clear evidence of an inability to negotiate something with Iran.

I think if the Soviets agree, the Chinese will agree.

On mine-laying by Iranians: I think this incident last week of catching the Iranians mining international waters and having evidence of the clarity means it isn't questioned by anybody — not anybody that I know of — and then the picture of them denying it, saying the ship wasn't carrying mines and so forth — publicly, authoritatively, by the president of the country, and by the foreign minister in direct conversation with other foreign ministers, that in itself was an important marker.

And I said to more than one who related to me his conversation with one or another of the Iranians who said what they said publicly, I said, "in other words, Mr. Minister, he looked you in

the eye, and he lied to you. Would you agree with that?" he said, "yes, I agree. He looked me in the eye, and he lied to me." So the fact that that's what they do has registered with those who are on the let's-give-them-a-little-more-time side of this. But yet it's got to have an impact on you when you know that's what happened.

On the timing of an embargo, I think it should be, as the press statement says, "rapid..." I don't think it's good for anybody to just drag along. There is a sense, maybe it's momentary, we'll have to see, that the Security Council did something, and that it's potentially a good thing, and that it's worth something. So let's not throw it away. One of the ways you throw it away is that you allow a country like Iran to give you the runaround.

We don't want to have and I don't believe there will be just a pattering out, dragging on kind of process with the U.N. resolution. The members of the Security Council have come to put some value on what happened, and we can all see that if what happens is that the thing is allowed to just drag on and peter out, that will have been very debilitating to the Security Council.

Iran warns Saudis over Mecca corpses

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Iran has warned Saudi Arabia that it has no right to bury remaining victims of the July 31 Mecca riots, Tehran Radio reported in a new dispute between the two Gulf powers.

The radio, monitored in Nicosia, said Thursday the Iranian foreign ministry summoned the Saudi charge d'affaires in Tehran on Wednesday who was delivered a "strong protest" on the "false remarks" made by a Saudi interior ministry official in which he denied Iranian charges that the kingdom was refusing to return 59 Iranian bodies.

The Saudi official said Tehran had no evidence that the bodies were those of Iranians, adding that authorities would eventually have to bury the unidentified bodies in the kingdom if the Iranians did not act soon enough.

"The Iranian foreign ministry... formally warns that the Saudi government has under no circumstances the right to bury the corpses of the rest of the martyrs of the bloody incident in Mecca, and emphatically announces that this step will be completely rejected and condemned," the radio said.

The Saudi interior ministry official, quoted by the official Saudi Press Agency, on Wednesday accused the Iranians of "lies and falsifications." For a Tehran report that the kingdom refused to hand over 59 Iranian corpses. He said several Islamic nations are still identifying the remains of 34 pilgrims killed in the Mecca riots.

Moscow reportedly against partial Gulf war ceasefire

ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — Moscow is against partial cessation of the Gulf war and will back sanctions against Iran if it refuses to accept a U.N. Security Council resolution calling for a formal ceasefire, said a senior Palestinian official in remarks published here Friday.

Nayef Hawatmeh, secretary-general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine recently visited Moscow and discussed with the Soviet officials the latest developments in the Gulf and the Middle East.

The leftist DFLP is one of the guerrilla groups under the umbrella of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Interviewed by the United

Arab Emirates newspaper Al-Ihtidhad while in Moscow, Mr. Hawatmeh said Soviet officials stressed "in a very clear and direct manner that they are exerting all possible efforts for a decisive end to the Gulf war," he said.

Mr. Hawatmeh said the Soviet Union rejected a drive of "partial cessation of fire whether for a long or a short period, because it is the decisive end of the war which was required."

"Moscow will opt for sanctions against the party which refuses to adhere to the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 as a whole and wants to implement parts and postpone others," he said.

Release of W. German hostage said to be delayed

BEIRUT, Lebanon (R) — Freedom of the second West German hostage held in Lebanon has been delayed by French protests to the Bonn government over the way it handled the release of the first captive, a Lebanese weekly magazine said Friday.

"Releasing the second German hostage Rudolf Cordes has been delayed because the French government expressed its dismay over the way West Germany has dealt with the kidnappers which led to the release of Alfred Schmidt," the magazine Ash-Shiraa said.

"Steps to release Cordes have slowed down because Germany procrastinated in answering some

of the (kidnappers') conditions following the French dissatisfaction," the unattributed report added. It did not elaborate.

Schmidt, 47, was released in Lebanon Sept. 7 after nearly eight months in captivity. Unconfirmed reports said a ransom was paid to the holy warriors for freedom which claimed it was holding him as well as Cordes. The Bonn government and Schmidt's employer, the giant electrical firm Siemens, have denied the claim.

On Thursday, trade unions in war-torn Lebanon began a civil disobedience campaign to protest at skyrocketing prices, but the initial responses were cool.

Chad fears new fighting with Libya

N'DJAMENA (R) — Chad believes that fighting with Libya for control of a disputed border strip is likely to break out again, according to state-run N'Djamena Radio.

Information Minister Moussa Seif told the radio after a cabinet meeting on Thursday: "In view of Libya's attitude, it would not be surprising if the fighting were to resume."

Chad has accused Libya of repeatedly violating its airspace over the northern part of the country in breach of a ceasefire sponsored by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) that both sides accepted on Sept. 11.

Libya denied on Wednesday it had violated Chad's airspace. Self said ministers were briefed by President Hissene Habre on the outcome of an OAU meeting last week in Zambia on the Chad-Libya dispute.

"The cabinet drew the attention of the nation and the world to the intensive military preparations by Libya in the north and to the confessed desire of Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi to nullify the decisions taken at Lusaka," Seif said.

Lusaka meeting urged the two sides to refrain from any action that might threaten the truce, citing specifically violations of airspace and recruiting foreign forces.

Israel rejects Soviet offer for exchange of interest sections

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel will not agree to low-level diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union by opening interest sections in Tel Aviv and Moscow, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's spokesman said on Friday.

He was commenting on reports in the Ma'ariv and New York Times newspapers that Foreign Minister Shimon Peres last week rejected a Soviet offer to exchange interest sections, saying Israel would only accept full diplomatic relations.

"Shamir certainly agrees that relations with the Soviet Union cannot move forward with interest offices because that's the lowest level," spokesman Yossi Ahimeir said.

"Coming from the Soviets, that's not satisfactory," he said.

Israel's Foreign Minister Shimon Peres has refused a Soviet offer to open quasi-embassies in Tel Aviv and Moscow, maintaining Israel would not accept less than full diplomatic ties, the New York Times reported on Friday.

Quoting American officials it did not identify, the newspaper said the Soviet suggestion for setting up diplomatic "interest sections" came unexpectedly during a meeting last week between Peres and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the United Nations.

Shevardnadze's proposal is in line with warmer relations between Israel and the Soviet bloc

over the last year, the paper said. Poland and Hungary have set up interest sections as an apparent prelude to eventual formal recognition.

But Peres said that while interest sections were acceptable with countries such as Poland and Hungary the Soviet Union was too important to be represented by anything less than full diplomatic status, the paper said.

Interest sections, which do not enjoy full diplomatic privileges, have generally symbolised that relations were still being tested.

The paper said American analysts believed Peres, leader of the Labour Party, took a tough line to satisfy domestic political concerns in Israel, where he has been under fire for appearing too eager to bring Moscow into Middle East diplomacy.

His major political opponent, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who heads the Likud bloc in the Labour-Likud coalition, has emphatically rejected Peres's support for an international conference on the Middle East, in which the Soviet Union would take part.

Peres returned home on Friday and said the Soviet Union was softening its attitude towards Israel.

"I found the Soviet foreign minister very open, ready to listen and their position towards Israel is becoming more flexible," he told reporters at Ben Gurion

airport.

"We will make an effort to re-establish relations. I think the Soviet Union also understands that such an effort needs to be made."

As the Israeli foreign minister returned, he was also met by sharp criticism from urging U.S. Jewish leaders to break with tradition and take a stand on Middle East peace efforts.

Shamir has called Peres's appeal to the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organisations a "serious error" and urged American Jews not to listen to Peres.

Asked to respond to Shamir's remarks, Peres told Israel Radio after his return: "We don't agree." He would not elaborate.

Peres on Wednesday had called on American Jewish leaders in New York to drop their traditional restraint and take sides in Israel's domestic dispute over the proposed international Middle East peace conference.

On Thursday, Shamir urged American Jewish leaders to ignore his coalition partner. "I think it's a serious error," Shamir said of Peres's appeal to U.S. Jewish leaders. "I hope the American Jews won't listen to Peres's proposals."

But Shamir, indicated he would not heed calls by his party colleagues to dismiss Peres, head of the centrist Labour Party and Shamir's political rival.

U.S. Arabs protest plan to shut PLO office in Washington

WASHINGTON (USIA) — Representatives of Arab American organisations protested the U.S. government's decision to close the Palestine Information Office in Washington.

They voiced their concerns at a Sept. 30 seminar entitled, "Who Speaks for the Palestinians?" held at the Rayburn building on Capitol Hill. It was hosted by the Council of Presidents of National Arab American Organisations and was co-sponsored by congressmen George Crockett, David Bonior, Nick Rahall, Mervyn Dymally and Gus Savage.

"The closing of the Palestine Information Office in Washington plays directly into the hands of Palestinian extremists," asserted panelist James Akins, former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

"The United States now appears to be favouring an international peace conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict — as does indeed, the Labour Party of Israel and a significant portion of the Israeli people," noted Mr. Akins in his opening remarks. He said the PLO in its meeting in Algiers early this year "made a strong call for such a conference. This emerging consensus is good."

David Sadd, executive director of the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA), charged that "the State Department decision is a serious blow to the Middle East peace process." Sadd said the NAAA plans to hold meetings throughout the United States on the closing because "the move interferes with the rights of the American people to receive information from the PLO."

Hassan Abdel Rahman, director of the Palestine Information Office in Washington, asserted that "the PLO is opposed to terrorism." However, Rahman added, "no one can deny persons who live under occupation the right to resist."

Abdel Rahman announced his intention to contest the projected closing in court and released a Sept. 25 letter to Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead requesting a six-month extension of the deadline for closing the PLO.

On Sept. 15, the Department of State designated the Palestine Information Office as a foreign mission within the meaning of the Foreign Missions Act and ordered it closed within 30 days. Mr. Whitehead wrote in his determination: "The Palestine Information Office is being required to cease operation as a mission representing the PLO because of U.S. concern over terrorism committed and supported by individuals and organisations affiliated with the PLO, and as an expression of our overall policy condemning terrorism."

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 77111-14

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran
15:50 Programme Review
15:55 Cartoons
16:30 Eurika
17:25 Annals, Annals
17:50 Documentary
18:05 Arabic series
18:35 Computer
19:00 Message from Iraq
19:10 Local family programme
19:40 Programme review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:40 Arabic series
21:45 Varieties
22:15 Tomorrow's programme
22:20 Arabic play
23:00 News Summary in Arabic
23:10 Play cent.

PROGRAMME TWO

19:00 "Le Farouk des Morts" (drama)
19:00 News in French
19:15 The 10th International Show in Paris
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Science World
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Just Good Friends (Comedy)
21:00 Saturday Variety Show
22:00 News in English
22:20 Blind and Outch (mini series)

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9600 KHz. SW
Tel. 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 Newsweek
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show Cont.
11:00 The Gaur Greats
12:00 News Summary
12:05 38 years of American Top Ten Hits
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:15 Jordan Weekly
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumental Old favourites
17:00 Special Feature
17:30 Music
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Top Twenty
19:00 Newsweek
19:30 Date with a Star

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

* A painting exhibition by Bassem Malallah at the Housing Bank Gallery (until Oct. 17).

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre .. Tel. 6610267
American Centre .. 643771
American Centre library .. 641528
British Council .. 6261476
French Cultural Centre .. 657009
Griech Institute .. 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre .. 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre .. 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre .. 639777
Haya Arts Centre .. 665195
Husseini Youth City .. 6671816
Y.W.C.A. .. 641793
Y.W.M.C.A. .. 664251
Amman Municipal Library .. 637111
Univ. of Jordan Library .. 643555

MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m. Closed on Friday.

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesday.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muzaj, Jabbal Lubwibidh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630126.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

SERVICE CLUBS

The Amman Lions Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Regency Palace Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Raid Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabbal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 816534, 817534.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Lubwibidh, Tel. 637441.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Husayn, Tel. 661757.
Terra Santa Church (Roman Catholic). Jabbal Lubwibidh, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622366.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 625841.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 625383.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 771331.
Armenian Apostolic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 752661.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.
Amman International Church (Interdenominational) meet at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 671524.
Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the Good Shepherd) Amman, Arabic Service: Sunday 7 a.m. Rev. N. Smir 811295.
Rainbow Congregation (meets at the Good Shepherd's Church) Interdenominational-ecumenical English Service: Saturday 6:30 p.m. Tel. 822605, Rev. Veli.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport. Tel. (06) 332045, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

06:45 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
07:00 Athens (RJ)
07:15 Cairo (RJ)
07:30 Baghdad (IA)
07:45 Cairo (MS)
08:00 Doha, Sharjah (GF)
08:15 Kuwait (KU)
08:30 Riyadh (SV)
08:45 Damascus (AZ)
09:00 Athens (RJ)
09:15 Cairo (RJ)
09:30 New York, Vienna (RJ)
09:45 Athens (RJ)
09:55 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
10:15 Istanbul (RJ)
10:30 Tripoli (RJ)
10:45 Baghdad (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

02:30 Belgrade, Istanbul (UJ)
12:00 Baghdad (IA)
12:30 Cairo (MS)
12:45 Sharjah, Bahrain (GF)
13:00 Kuwait (KU)
13:15 Riyadh (SV)
13:30 Rome (AZ)
13:45 Beirut (ME)
14:00 Paris, Damascus (AF)
01:25 Frankfurt (LH)

DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

09:00 Athens (RJ)
11:45 Tripoli (RJ)
12:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:30 Athens (RJ)
12:45 Paris (RJ)
13:00 Damascus, Madrid (RJ)
13:15 Geneva, Brussels (RJ)
13:30 London (RJ)
13:45 Rome, Frankfurt (RJ)
14:00 Cairo (RJ)
14:15 Istanbul (RJ)
14:30 Kuwait (RJ)
14:45 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
15:00 Baghdad (RJ)
15:15 Jeddah (RJ)
15:30 Cairo (RJ)
15:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

03:35 Istanbul, Belgrade (JU)
07:00 Cairo, London (BA)
07:30 Frankfurt (LH)
13:00 Baghdad (IA)
14:05 Cairo (MS)
14:45 Doha, Sharjah (GF)
15:25 Kuwait (KU)
16:45 Riyadh (SV)
17:40 Kuwait (RJ)
18:55 Damascus (AZ)

PRAYER TIMES

05:15 Fajr
06:37 Sunrise/Dhuha
12:25 Dhuhr
15:44 Asr
18:16 Maghrib
19:35 Isha

MONEY EXCHANGE

Thursday rates
Local sell/buy rates in Jds.
Belgian franc 91.2 / 91.3
Dutch guilder 166.4 / 166.6
French franc 56.1 / 57
Italian lira 26 / 26.3
Japanese yen (for 100) 234.4 / 239
Swedish crown 53.4 / 54.1
Swiss franc 224.6 / 228.6
U.S. dollar 599.1 / 596.3
U.S. dollar 344.3 / 348
W. German mark 186.8 / 189.9

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
A drop in temperature is expected, with the appearance of some low clouds. Winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.

Amman Min./max. temp. 17 / 30
Amman 22 / 36
Deserts 15 / 34
Jordan Valley 21 / 35

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 34, Amman 40. Humidity readings: Amman 25 per cent, Amman 25 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman government 891228
Amman Civil Defence 198, 199
Civil Defence (RJ) 271293, 273131
Civil Defence Qawasmeh 770733
Civil Defence Deir Alla 57306
Ambulance 192, 775111
Amman downtown fire brigade 198
First aid 630341
Blind Bank 778303
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 622943
Police road 621111, 637777
Police headquarters 639141
Traffic police 8962941
Electric Power Co. 626381

Dudin briefs British defence team on aspects of Palestinian question

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin briefed a delegation representing the British Royal College of Defence Studies, currently on a several-day visit to Jordan, on the Palestine question and its historical, political, and human dimensions.

Mr. Dudin said, during the Thursday meeting, the land of Palestine has always been an Arab land throughout history, and has never been permanently dominated by a foreign power, except for temporary periods of time when it was penetrated or invaded. However, these invaders could not impose a culture or heritage different from Arab culture, the minister noted.

The creation of the Zionist entity in Palestine by military power led to the uprooting and eviction of thousands of Palestinians from their homeland to neighbouring Arab countries.

particularly Jordan, which bears the heaviest burden as a result of their suffering.

Mr. Dudin briefed the delegation on conditions in Palestinian refugee camps and outlined the services rendered by the Jordanian government, in coordination with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) to assist camp residents.

The minister called on the international community to shoulder its humanitarian, and political, responsibility towards the Palestinian people, with a view to alleviating their suffering and doing them justice.

In addition, Mr. Dudin spoke on the Jordanian government's economic and social development programme for the West Bank, which has been prepared upon directives from His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. The prog-

ramme, designed to enable the Arabs in the occupied lands to remain steadfast in the face of the Israeli plans to evict them from their homeland, is a continuation of the already existing support extended by the Jordanian government to inhabitants of the occupied territories.

Mr. Dudin stressed Jordan's firm position vis-a-vis Middle East questions, saying that Jordan believes that an international peace conference is the only forum through which a just, durable, and comprehensive peace can be established in the Middle East. Such a conference, he added, should be based on the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

The meeting was attended by Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Under-Secretary Ahmad Qatanani and the director of Information Department, Abdul Karim Abu Al Huija.



His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad receives the commander and officers of the Prince Mohammad Battalion on the occasion of his 47th birthday on Friday (Petra photo)

Prince Mohammad celebrates birthday

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, celebrated his 47th birthday on Friday.

Prince Mohammad was born in Amman on Oct. 2, 1940, and received his elementary education at the Islamic Scientific College here, after which he attended Swiss academic institution. Later, he pursued his studies in Britain. In 1956, he joined the military college in Baghdad for one year.

Prince Mohammad has acted as regent for His Majesty King Hussein on several occasions. In addition, he has held several posts, including president of the Jordanian Tribesmen Council in 1971 and president of the Higher Tourism Committee in 1977. Prince Mohammad is also the present chairman of the Jordan Shooting Federation and the Jordan Chess Federation.

On the occasion of his birthday, Prince Mohammad received congratulatory cables from Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and senior government officials. The Prince also received the commander and officers of the Prince Mohammad Battalion, who presented him with a relief representing the Dome of the Rock. Prince Mohammad thanked the battalion's representatives and wished them further progress.

Communications Ministry to assist media during summit

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Communications is currently making preparatory arrangements for the upcoming Arab summit meeting, in order to provide facilities for journalists and news media who will be covering the event.

A ministry announcement said that Minister of Communications Muhieddine Al Hussein ordered that telephone, telegraph, and facsimile services be available to the media throughout the duration of the summit meeting, which is due to open on Nov. 8.

The Ministry of Communications, Mr. Al Hussein said, will give the journalists access to the microwave network and the three ground satellite communications centres to enable them to make contacts with the outside world.

Queen Noor inaugurates Cologne exhibition, praises efforts of contributors

By Ara Voskian
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

COLOGNE — Her Majesty Queen Noor inaugurated the exhibition of "The King's Highway: 9,000 Years of Art in the Kingdom of Jordan" in Cologne, West Germany, on Friday.

Her Majesty expressed her deep thanks to all those in Jordan and West Germany who have worked so diligently to produce this exhibition, and particularly to the West German government and its ambassador in Jordan, Dr. Herwig Bartsch, for the support, breadth of vision and dedication and hard work which have brought this effort to fruition. She also thanked the exceptional contribution of Mrs. Widad Kassar, Mr. Ammar Khamash, the Department of Antiquities, the Tourism Authority, and Yarmouk University.

Earlier Friday, Her Majesty was received at the Cologne town hall by the lord mayor, Norbel Burger, and a number of Cologne dignitaries. Mayor Burger welcomed Queen Noor and the accompanying delegation, and called the exhibition the "biggest and the most colourful documentation of Jordanian culture that has ever been seen in foreign countries."

"The exhibits are witnesses of the cultural wealth of a nearly unknown region," the lord mayor said.

The mayor of Cologne presented to Her Majesty a gift which consisted of reproduction of three Roman vases from the third and fourth centuries, the originals of which were found in Cologne.

During the welcoming ceremony, Her Majesty put her signature in the golden book of the Cologne city.

In her speech during the inauguration ceremony, which was

attended by the West German First Lady, West German Minister of Economic Affairs and Development Hans Klein, the lord mayor, and other German dignitaries, Her Majesty said: "I am delighted to join you today for the opening of this very human exhibition from the land of Jordan and Palestine."

She praised the Jordanian and German organisers for assembling an impressive array of scholarship and professional excellence which, she said, was sensitive to the achievements, and identity of people who have lived on our land for tens of thousands of years.

"This exhibition in Cologne reminds us that, though our history and environment have been very different indeed, we have responded to our national challenges and constraints in similar ways. In Germany or Jordan we have all honoured a common moral code — seeking to affirm the triumph of humanity over brutality, of conscientiousness over latitude, and of hope over despair," Her Majesty said.

Also speaking during the opening ceremony was Mr. Klein, who stressed the importance of the exhibition for Cologne and the republic.

The Jordanian delegation who accompanied Her Majesty included Sharif Fawaz Sharaf, Jordanian ambassador to West Germany, Mr. Nasir Atallah, deputy director of the Tourism Authority, Mr. Fawzi Ziyadeh, deputy director of the Department of Antiquities, and other govern-

ment officials and Jordanian personalities.

Before arriving in Cologne, Her Majesty Queen Noor officially opened the exhibition, "Paintings of Jordan" at the Zamana Gallery in London.

Speaking to a distinguished gathering of high-ranking dignitaries during the Wednesday evening ceremony, Queen Noor said that: "Our gathering here today applauds and seeks to nurture two vital aims: the first is to enhance the spirit of human creativity by honouring talented and perceptive artists such as Nicholas Egon, whose work transcends the narrow limitations of national frontiers and culture; the second is to acknowledge and support the work of the Zamana Gallery and other such institutions, such as our own Jordan National Gallery, which have dedicated themselves to work for peace and understanding through the medium of art — by encouraging an appreciation of the universal talents, dreams and celebrations of the diverse members of our single human family."

Nicholas Egon travelled to Jordan at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Noor in 1983, and, over the next three years, captured the splendour of Jordan's landscapes and ancient wonders in his first series of 48 paintings of Petra, Jerash, and Amman. These paintings were first shown at the Jordan National Gallery in November 1986. The proceeds from the sale of these paintings were donated by Mr. Egon to the Noor Al Hussein Foundation to establish archaeology and conservation scholarships.

At a reception immediately following the exhibition, Her Majesty was received by His Highness the Aga Khan.

Hamzeh attends health meetings in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Petra) — The executive council of the Arab Ministers of Health opened a two-day meeting here to review health projects programmes to be implemented in the Arab World.

Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh, who represents Jordan at the meeting, told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the meeting will discuss a pan-Arab strategy for producing and marketing pharmaceuticals and medicine, the draft law on unified Arab medical affairs, and the Arabisation of medical terms.

Among the other subjects to be discussed are the general health conditions of the Arab population living under Israeli occupation, and the establishment of an Arab hospital in Jerusalem, as decided on by the Organisation of Islamic Conference.

Dr. Hamzeh arrived here from Amman on Thursday for the two meetings, which will be attended by health ministers from Iraq, Kuwait, Tunisia, Morocco, and Sudan, in addition to Jordan.

Britain pledges £10m for Jordan's development plan

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Britain have signed a memorandum of agreement, under which the British government will give Jordan £10 million as a loan for development purposes.

The loan will be used to finance projects in various fields, including electricity, water, vocational training, and the introduction of

computer training in the secondary school curricula during the present five-year development plan.

The agreement was signed on Thursday by Ministry of Planning Under-Secretary Ziad Fariz and the British Charge d'Affaires in Amman Hilary Synnott.

King's Gulf tour seen as success

(Continued from page 1)

to overcome Syrian and Libyan reservations.

In general, the information media of all the Gulf states the King visited said there was agreement among the leaders that all crucial issues facing the Arab World, including the Iran-Iraq war, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the 12-year-old strife in Lebanon, should be discussed at the Amman summit.

Arab foreign ministers, meeting in Tunis last month, called for the emergency summit to deal specifically with the Iran-Iraq war but Syria and Libya said it should centre on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

A senior Arab diplomat told Reuters after the King's visit to Kuwait on Wednesday that Gulf leaders had agreed the summit should discuss various Arab issues while focusing on the war and its threat to Arab security.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the King's talks with leaders of the Gulf countries dealt with efforts made to "clear the Arab atmosphere and build a unified Arab stand to face the challenges facing the Arab Nation and endangering the security and stability of the region."

King Hussein concluded his Gulf tour by a visit to Qatar where he met with Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, the Emir of Qatar, on the current Arab situation.

Upon arrival in Amman, King Hussein was received by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Cabinet members, the secretary general of the Royal Court and senior military and civil officials. Also receiving the King were ambassadors of Oman, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar.

Returning with the King were Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed bin Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid bin Shaker and badia police Chief Sharif Fawaz Zaben Abdullah.

Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri said that the Iran-Iraq war would be the main topic on the agenda for the Amman summit besides the Arab-Israeli conflict and other issues.

In remarks published Friday in the Lebanese Al Hawadith magazine, Mr. Masri expressed hope that participation of all Arab leaders in the Amman summit would remove all Arab differences.

Jordan was still playing an active role in bringing close the views between Iraq and Syria, he said. He added that differences between Damascus and Baghdad centred on Syria's stand vis-a-vis the Iran-Iraq war.

The minister said that there was no unified Arab stand yet towards relations with Iran and he had learnt that "some Arab states see no wisdom in severing or freezing relations with Iran."

On the Soviet stand vis-a-vis U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for an Iran-Iraq ceasefire, the minister said Moscow had a "point of view with which not all Arabs might agree" but the Soviet Union was committed to ending the Iran-Iraq war and maintaining friendship with the Arabs.

On prospects for an international Middle East peace conference, Mr. Masri said that in light of talks he held recently with major countries' foreign ministers in New York "the idea of the conference still exists" and that what was happening was a freezing of the proposal due to Israeli rejection, American preoccupation and absence of a final decision by Washington.

The foreign minister has welcomed the planned visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to the Middle East.

In remarks published Thursday in the UAE's Al Itihad newspaper, Mr. Masri said "Jordan hopes that the visit will represent a new interest on the part of the U.S. in the region's issues and the proposal for an international conference." He said that the significance of Mr. Shultz's visit stems from the fact that it precedes his visit to Moscow for talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Mr. Masri said he expected the Middle East problem to figure prominently on the agenda of the two superpowers' talks, apart from the tension in the Gulf, the nuclear arms race and a summit of their leaders.

Mr. Masri said that the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue had not been resumed so far and there was nothing new in the subject of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to peace talks.

Haj Hassan brings message from N. Yemen president

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan has returned home from Sana'a at the end of a four-day official visit to North Yemen during which he attended the republic's silver jubilee celebrations.

Mr. Haj Hassan said that he met with North Yemen President Colonel Ali Abdullah Saleh and conveyed greetings from His Majesty King Hussein and his best wishes for the Yemeni president and people. Mr. Haj Hassan also delivered a written message to President Saleh from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. The message dealt with brotherly ties and means of developing bilateral relations in all fields.

In an arrival statement here, the minister said that president Saleh sends his best wishes to King Hussein and expresses appreciation to the King for his efforts to restore Arab solidarity.

Multilease Annual General Meeting set for Oct. 15, 16

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Multilease Annual General Meeting 1987 will be held in Toronto on Oct. 15 and 16, 1987. The president of the association, Mr. Koo from Korea, and some 20 delegates from 12 other countries will attend the meeting.

The Secretariat of the Multilease Association is set at Bad Hamburg, Germany. The full members of the association include: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Jordan, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom, Sweden, and Switzerland. According to the by-laws of the

association, for each country only one leasing company is admitted to be a member of the association. The representative of Jordan is Jordan Leasing Corporation, which is one of the leading leasing companies in the country.

The purpose of the association is to promote the development of contacts and flow of business between the members of the association, especially reciprocal referral of business, to facilitate the exchange of professional information and knowledge, and to promote sales campaigns on an international scale.

Iraq accepts truce and probe

(Continued from page 1)

procrastination and manoeuvres and tricks and all that. This means buying time for the continuation of the war."

The volley of charges came as the permanent members of the Security Council — the United States, Soviet Union, China, France and Britain — prepared to tell the council's 10 non-permanent partners that the peace talks should continue based on Iran's position.

Consultations of the full council are expected next week.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz asserted on Thursday that the Security Council would pass an arms embargo against Iran if renewed diplomatic efforts to enforce Resolution 598 failed.

"On that assumption, it's clear the answer is yes," Mr. Shultz told a news conference when asked if he had the votes for sanctions if new diplomatic moves were unsuccessful.

He also said there was a possibility that Mr. Perez de Cuellar would return to Iran and Iraq to consult further on the order.

The United States last week deferred a push for immediate sanctions against Iran for failing to honour the U.N. ceasefire order. Instead, it bowed to the wishes of the Soviet Union and China in directing Mr. Perez de Cuellar to undertake new diplomatic moves to bring about compliance.

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JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary issue No 352

Drawing of: Oct. 2, 1987

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Holder of ticket No. 32904 Wins JD 20,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 800 each wins JD 80 32905 32914 32004 33904 42904 32903 32994 32804 31904 22904
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Holder of ticket No. 54992 Wins JD 2,500	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 200 each wins JD 20 54993 54902 54092 55992 04992 54991 54982 54892 53992 44992
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Holder of ticket No. 46458 Wins JD 1,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 80 each wins JD 8 46459 46468 46558 47458 56458 46457 46448 46358 45458 36458
Holder of ticket No. 09309 Wins JD 1,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 60 each wins JD 6 09300 09319 09409 00309 19309 09308 09399 09209 08309 59309
Holder of ticket No. 10305 Wins JD 800	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 40 each wins JD 4 10306 10315 10405 11305 20305 10304 10395 10205 19305 00305
Holder of ticket No. 37997 Wins JD 600	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 20 each wins JD 2 37998 37907 37097 38997 47997 37996 37987 37897 36997 27997

Ticket numbers	56817 29166 48518 58953	win JD 200 each
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Next Drawing takes place on **October 17, 1987**
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Jordan Times

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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: Proud and satisfied

THE successful visits made by His Majesty King Hussein to the Gulf countries in preparation for holding the extraordinary Arab summit, due to convene in Amman on Nov. 8 have been the main news in the various mass media in the Gulf countries. The positive echoes of these successful efforts, designed to unify Arab ranks and to make the summit a success, call for satisfaction and pride. Satisfaction with what the King has been able to achieve through his continuous and untiring efforts to heal Arab rifts and clear the Arab atmosphere; and pride in Jordan's role, led by King Hussein in providing a healthy and suitable climate for the next extraordinary summit in a serious bid to ensure its success. It is worth mentioning that the forthcoming Arab summit, is receiving international interest, and the preparations for it are being watched closely by several parties who harbour bad intentions for Arabs and for the summit. Such parties view the summit as a sign calling for worry, and therefore Arabs should be very careful in handling every issue in preparation for holding the summit, which comes at an extremely critical situation. Arabs should also be alert to the fact that some international powers, whose main goal is to dominate the region, might try to create new circumstances aimed at obstructing the convocation of the conference or making its success opportunities very slight.

Al Dustour: A successful tour

CONCLUDING a six-day Arab Gulf tour, His Majesty King Hussein Thursday returned home carrying good news to the Arab World. The news is of interest to every Arab citizen, because it shows that achieving Arab solidarity is no longer a dream. In every country King Hussein visited during the last week, great hopes were pinned to his efforts to unite Arab ranks and to gather them around one common goal during the Arab summit, due to convene here on Nov. 8. His Majesty's talks with leaders of the Arab Gulf countries he visited, concentrated on the efforts needed to make the summit a total success. The brotherly reception accorded to King Hussein in every country he visited is a clear evidence that the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, who have been suffering for almost seven years from the ongoing Gulf war, are interested and willing to contribute seriously to moving the Arabs from their current weak position to a situation by which they can encounter the challenges and dangers threatening the Arab Nation's existence. We are more confident nowadays, in the positive response of the Arab leaders to the efforts and sincere endeavours of King Hussein to restore Arab solidarity on a solid base that enables the Arabs to face the most challenging situations. Great hopes are pinned on the Amman summit, where such a base can be established.

Sawt Al Shaab: King rallies Arab ranks

HIS Majesty King Hussein's recent tour of the Arab Gulf countries, which ended on Thursday, was not only designed to pave the ground for holding the forthcoming extraordinary Arab summit, but also to ensure that the summit will be a successful historical event. King Hussein's visit was also designed to bring together the Arab World which has been for so long suffering from divisions, regional differences and disputes that were endangering the future of the whole Arab Nation. The King's tour proved that it is very significant and very positive as can be seen from the very first signs which came out as a result of the King's talks with leaders of the Arab Gulf states. Jordan's keen interest in uniting Arab ranks and restoring Arab solidarity emanates from Jordan's principled pan-Arab stand. Such a stand is enhanced by Jordan's continuous and serious efforts and endeavours to heal Arab rifts and to provide Arabs with the strength necessary for facing the challenges. The King's tour has proved that Arab unity and Arab strength can be achieved and that dangers and threats engulfing the region can be overcome when Arabs mobilise their resources and unite their ranks. The tour also demonstrates that Jordan's stand is based on deeply rooted pan-Arab concepts.

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: Safeguarding the Arab Order

JORDAN has started sending out invitations to Arab kings and heads of state to attend the coming summit meeting in Amman. This summit can be best described as a gathering by Arab heads to find means of defending the Arab Order and the meeting on Nov. 8 should present a good opportunity for all the Arab leaders to view means of helping one another and helping their nation in protecting the Arab masses and their regimes. The Arab leaders who will be meeting here in the coming month should be able to focus attention on drawing up a strategy designed to provide security for the Arab Nation which has become a necessity in view of the seriousness of the current events in the Arab region. Without safeguarding the Arab Order and without joint efforts and action, the Arab countries will not be able to protect their nation's interests and rights. For this reason the Arab leaders who meet here in the coming month will find themselves face to face with the problems that plague their nation and should be capable of finding means of dealing with them and in so doing serve their Arab masses. The Arab masses look to the coming summit as an opportunity for achieving their aspirations for which they are ready and willing to offer sacrifices.

Al Dustour: Paving the way for the summit

KING Hussein has completed a tour in the Gulf region, paving the way for an Arab summit meeting in Amman in November. He discussed with his brothers, the leaders of the Arabian Gulf states means of confronting the challenges and the dangers posed against the Arab Nation. The King's tour and his talks with Arab heads of state were given prominence and support by the Arab media, something which clearly manifests the interest the Arab Nation shows in the coming summit and the concern for its success. The Arab media and the statements issued by Arab officials all point to the need of unifying Arab countries' stands in the face of the common dangers and all support the monarch's endeavours for achieving unanimity and unity in the stands and the common action of the Arab leaders. The Arab masses look to the coming summit meeting in Amman as a means of regaining the momentum for the creation of an intrinsic Arab force capable of handling the common challenges. The King's tour was aimed at removing all obstacles that have been separating Arab leaders and at rallying the Arabs and their countries' efforts and resources for the common cause of serving the Arab Nation's highest interests.

VIEW FROM AMMAN

The religious factor: Iran and Israel

By Kamel Abu Jaber

IT is always legitimate to consider the place of religion in man's life. As a live force, a free energy it can legitimately be a force for construction or destruction. No place on earth bears witness to the validity of this argument than the Middle East where religious motivation, indeed zealotry has always played havoc with men's lives, souls, property, security and national survival. The intrusion of Judaic zealotry into the region has unsettled it since the Zionists commenced the influence, often control of the western mind and heart in this century. The Islamic revolution of Iran, on the other end of the eastern Arab World, continues to unsettle the entire region, indeed the world. Both religiously motivated, Iran and Israel are still erupting, their energy unspent and their path unclear though pursuing their goal with the fanaticism of those who hold a sense of historic mission. In the centre, between this rise, lies Arab centrist Sunni Islam: A humanist compromise attempting to reason with radical fanaticism. If we add to this the fact that Israel continues to be a Western creation and is thus viewed as an advanced outpost, and a most recent Christian incursion into the region, we can begin to appreciate the sense and the depth of Arab beleaguement.

The study of religion, rather the role religion plays in regional affairs becomes an absolute necessity in attempting to understand Middle Eastern regional affairs. The modern clash with the West beginning with the Napoleonic intrusion into the region not only

exposed its military weakness and other shortcomings but aroused a process of soul searching and a quest for answers as well. Since then the Islamic centre, the Arab World, has been experimenting with a variety of approaches. Mohammad Ali's military reforms were soon followed by Muslim reformers who wanted to change the system from within, who were in turn followed by nationalist, quasi-secularist ideologies that were later infused with a socialist content. These efforts collapsed, or at least were cruelly exposed by the Arab defeat of 1967. That defeat was so overwhelmingly total in its consequences, military, political and psychological, that it induced a return to Islam, this time in a more radical, militant form: Native to the Arab psyche and way of life, no regime dares openly to challenge this form of politicised Islam. What ensues then is an earnest search for ways to channel, to contain the tide.

The loss was not only a loss of face but the loss of Muslim lands as well. And according to their analysis of the loss of face, dignity and land, the so-called fundamentalists point to what they consider the un-Islamic behaviour of most regimes as well as certain sectors of Arab society as major causes. The Ottoman empire however "sick" and weak, they point out, offered an umbrella of legitimacy that prevented the dismemberment, and later loss of Arab lands. The loss of political legitimacy due to the collapse of the Ottoman caliphate was concomitant with the loss of its social content, the Millet system that offered the minorities a modicum of self-rule and

assured them a certain space within the Islamic system. Thus with the loss of political legitimacy the Millet system collapsed leaving the field open for each minority to search for its own place individually. These efforts were soon to clash with the rise of the semi-secular nation states of the Arab world bent so hard on a process of integration in their search for nation building. None realised the meaning of the demise of the Millet system and the chances of social disintegration that might present themselves opportunities that Israel has very cleverly manipulated and to which Iran looks eagerly.

It is thus impossible to discuss the politics of the region without a thorough consideration of the religious dimension; and this, not only because of the nature of Islam itself but due to the clash it is undergoing with its Shia version, and with Judaism and its supporters, the Christian powers of the West.

Complicating the issue as well is the fact that, at least in Sunni Islam, no independent clerical-authority exists outside the parameters of the state and thus any discussion of politics, the military, social and economic issues touches on the fringes of religion. Two considerations seem pertinent to this discussion: First, while in the West the state and church were historically separated, in some other places, Russia for instance, such was not the case. Has either benefited from this historical experience? Second, is it not too soon to judge Arab response especially in view of the fact that the Arab World remains under attack by both Iran and Israel?

U.S. struggles to restore battered image in Middle East

By Michael Battye
Reuters

WASHINGTON — Restoring a U.S. image injured severely by the Iran arms scandal will be the prime aim of Secretary of State George Shultz when he visits Israel, Egypt and Jordan this month, private analysts say.

The analysts told Reuters there was almost no chance of any concrete progress on Arab-Israeli peace moves, which the itinerary suggests will be the dominant theme.

"The thinking is that the Reagan administration cannot achieve peace, but it can get the environment conducive for the next administration. They're just trying to get back to square one," said Robin Wright of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, a private think tank.

Arab countries were shocked and questioned U.S. reliability when it was revealed Washington secretly sold arms to Iran — despite having broken relations during the 1979-81 hostage crisis in which 52 Americans were kept prisoner by Iran.

The sales were aimed at freeing American hostages held in Lebanon by pro-Tehran groups, despite President Reagan's vow he would never make deals with kidnappers.

They became Reagan's worst foreign policy scandal and a primary cause of U.S. setbacks in the Middle East, but not the only one, diplomatic sources said.

"The failure to put muscle into the peace process, Israel's continuing ability to block arms sales to Arab countries, the Soviet effort to gain influence and uncertainty about how long American commitment in the Gulf will

last — have all helped damage U.S. standing over there," one said.

Shultz's trip, expected to start on October 17, will be his first to the region since May 1983.

His failure to go earlier this year, when hopes rose that some kind of international conference could be convened to help move Israel and its Arab neighbours towards peace talks, irked Jordan, the sources said.

Jordan was the prime mover of the idea to convene a conference under the auspices of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council — Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Washington opposed giving Moscow a serious role in the region and declined to do more than try to coax an adamantly opposed Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to attend a con-

ference despite support from Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

By backing the Middle East trip onto a visit to Moscow, Shultz avoids creating expectations of progress a trip only to the region would arouse, the analysts said.

"It just shows Egypt and Jordan that the United States is still interested," said Robert Hunter of the Private Centre for Strategic and International Studies.

"Perhaps it will also indicate that Washington prefers the Peres approach and that will have an effect in the long term."

No analysts said they expected any new American move.

"The U.S. elections are enough to ensure that there will be nothing from the American side anyway," said Jim Phillips of the Heritage Foundation, a think tank reputed to have the ear of the White House.

The U.S. presidential election

in November 1988 coincides with scheduled general elections in Israel to replace a coalition government that is divided on peace moves.

"If there was movement in any direction on the peace progress, the (Israeli) government would fall," Phillips said.

He expected no change in the U.S. policy of insisting that the countries of the region create ideas for progress that the United States would help bring to fruition.

That policy is roundly criticised by many Middle East experts who say the region is so divided it needs an outside power to cajole it into action.

"This administration has squandered seven years by just letting it lay there," said Hunter.

"Now it's in the position of doing more harm than good if it made a new initiative because

that would raise expectations that could not be fulfilled in the next 18 months," he said.

The analysts said that if Shultz went to Jordan, the seven-year Iran-Iraq war would be high on the agenda.

Jordan has improved relations with Syria, Iran's only real Arab friend, and is trying to reconcile Damascus and Iraq in its own bid to end the war.

"Jordan knows that the war distracts attention from the peace process and wants it ended. I think it will be looking for American assurances it will stay the course," a diplomatic source said.

Washington has sent a large fleet of warships into the Gulf to protect Kuwaiti tankers targeted by Iran for the emirate's backing of Iraq. It is also pursuing a diplomatic campaign for an end to the war through the United Nations.

Amnesty accuses USSR, U.S. of human rights violations

By Ralph Boulton
Reuters

LONDON — Soviet political prisoners face harsh treatment and gruelling labour in camps and prisons, despite Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proclaimed social reforms, the human rights group Amnesty International said on Wednesday.

The London-based organisation's report for 1986 also criticises the United States for death sentences on juvenile offenders.

Governments in South America, Asia and Africa had similarly stepped up the use of capital punishment and torture. One party secretary in China, for instance, had ordered the torture of 17 people he suspected of stealing a part of his bicycle bell, the report said.

Executions, amputations, torture and detention of political prisoners were widespread in the Middle East and North Africa, Amnesty International said.

Iran and Iraq were among the worst offenders, with a great number of executions and inhumane punishments.

"The organisations recorded a number of cases of stoning to death, amputation of fingers, mutilation and flogging carried out as forms of judicial punishment," Amnesty said of Iran.

Amnesty welcomed moves towards openness in the Soviet Union in a year when Moscow showed a more "liberal" face to the West by ending dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov's internal exile.

Fewer people had been arrested for political offences but the treatment of inmates remained harsh and arbitrary.

"Prisoners were kept on monotonous, meagre rations, with only rudimentary medical care and had to meet excessively high work targets often involving heavy physical labour," it said.

This year, Soviet judiciary officials have promised reforms in the country's legal system allowing prisoners rights to appeal. Some had even hinted that harsh laws allowing 10-year camp sentences for "anti-Soviet agitation" may be banished.

But Amnesty said that in 1986 at least 11 people were jailed under the law, all in secret trials. A further 30 were convicted of the less serious crime of anti-Soviet slander.

The 400-page report welcomed the release of Sakharov from his exile in the Urals city of Gorky where he was banished in 1980 after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Western diplomats say that although there is

now more room for public criticism on many issues — demonstrations were even allowed in the centre of Moscow this year — the leadership still appeared to be uncertain about how to deal with burgeoning dissent.

Amnesty condemned the use of the death penalty, which it said was known to have been carried out at least eight times in 1986.

The United States was accused of holding at least 32 people under sentence of death for murders carried out when they were under 18.

Amnesty cited the case of James Roach, executed in the electric chair in South Carolina for two murders committed when he was 17. It said the trial judge had found that he was mentally retarded but the state governor refused clemency.

It noted that a retrial had been denied in the case of American Indian Leonard Peltier, who is cited in official Soviet commentaries as an example of political repression in the U.S. Peltier was convicted of murder in 1977.

China had also made widespread use of the death penalty and local officials had not shrunk from torture and arbitrary brutality, Amnesty said.

The report referred to a local party secretary in Shaanxi province who was alleged to have ordered the torture of 17 villagers on suspicion of stealing a part of his bicycle bell.

Condemned prisoners were paraded through the streets with placards around their necks on their way to execution despite a government assurance that the practice had been stopped, Amnesty said.

In South America, Chile's right-wing government had developed a "new strategy of terror," using undercover squads to kidnap and kill political opponents.

The Amnesty report complained of increasing reluctance by many countries to grant asylum to refugees.

It said several Spaniards of Basque origin had been returned to Spain despite their claims that they were political refugees.

Finland had also returned Soviet citizens to their country after they tried to claim political asylum.

The Ethiopian government faced criticism for the continued imprisonment of relatives of former Emperor Haile Selassie, who was overthrown in 1974.

Hope springs from unrest

The wave of unrest and strikes in South Korea has given way to optimism as businesses work out how to absorb the higher wage costs won by workers, Maggie Ford reports.

SEOUL — A feeling of optimism has emerged in South Korea after a wave of unrest and strikes followed democratic reforms announced at the end of June.

Businesses have started working out ways of minimising the effect of pay rises on exports and profits and the strike at Hyundai Heavy Industries was the only substantial dispute still continuing in mid-September.

A senior executive of a big business group said: "We had no idea that the labour demands would be so strong and all at the same time. We had to learn fast, but we managed. Relationships between management and workers should be better from now on."

Businessmen and officials report that foreign importers have not lost confidence in South Korea as a result of the disputes. "It's a healthy sign," said one British businessman. "Both sides appear to have sorted out deals quickly and goodwill seems strong."

Footwear manufacturer Reebok, which gets 90 per cent of its supplies from South Korea and suffered some disruption in August, is planning to continue what it describes as an excellent relationship, going elsewhere only when Korean suppliers cannot cope with Reebok's expanding

demand. Trading organisations report some switching of sources of toys, subject to seasonal demand, to other centres such as Taiwan, but Taipei officials forecast that the appreciation of the Taiwan currency would probably mean that the business would return to South Korea when the troubles ended.

The disruption has already caused a hiccup in South Korea's startling trade and current account figures. Exports in August were up 18.5 per cent, the lowest rise this year, and the trade surplus reached only \$94 million. Motor exports recorded the first deficit, down 28 per cent on the same month last year.

The effect of the disruption may however have been sweetened by Seoul's economic planners. Earlier in the year, in the face of strong U.S. pressure to open markets and appreciate the currency, they promised to restrain the country's current account surplus to around \$54 million for the whole year. That was almost reached in the first six months but the summer unrest will make the figures more palatable, especially in Washington.

The South Korean government has urged companies to absorb the costs of the pay rises awarded to workers, which vary between

about 8 per cent and 20 per cent, so as not to damage the country's export strategy. It has offered easier terms on the repayment of government-backed loans to companies having difficulty and is facing a demand that the government abolish compulsory "donations" for government projects.

Companies claim that wage rises up to 4 per cent could be funded by the donations, which are demanded above normal taxes. The government has turned down pleas for a reduction in bank interest rates.

Of South Korea's top export earning industries, electronics and textiles have come out the best from the disputes with little time lost from strikes or parts shortages. Analysts believe this is partly because the many women workers in the sector have been less militant. Also, as their salaries are lower, pay rises have been less damaging to the companies.

Most of the more serious disputes have been in the heavy industry sector, especially shipbuilding, motor cars and heavy machinery. Two groups — Daewoo and Hyundai, both with a reputation for authoritarian attitudes — have had severe difficulties over the level of pay rises and over demands for independent unions, free of company control.

Union leaders elected by workers at the Hyundai shipyard and at Daewoo Motor are in jail so there

are no negotiations.

Hyundai Motor has returned to normal shift working after a total of 25 days' disruption caused by strikes and parts shortages. Although 20,000 cars were lost, company spokesmen say there has been no disruption yet in sales of the Pony Excel to the key North American market.

Daewoo Motor, a joint venture with General Motors of the U.S., is working normally but is not negotiating with its workers. The plant was closed for 30 days and lost 18,000 cars.

Kia Motor, in which Ford has a stake, settled speedily but suffered about five days closure because of parts shortages.

Analysts believe the worst effects will be in shipbuilding, which was already under strain. Daewoo, where losses last year amounted to 45 billion won (\$56 million), already had a poor order book, and the increase in labour costs will not help. At Hyundai workers have been on strike for most of the past month, although they were working a month ahead of schedule, according to the company. Observers think that government intervention will probably be necessary to solve this dispute.

Businessmen believe that a big problem at these two companies has been the failure to devolve negotiating power to the management of the subsidiaries.

— Financial Times feature.

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Education in the Muslim World: A massive task of reconstruction

Muslim countries should restructure their educational system to meet the challenge of the information society, writes Wasiullah Khan, chancellor of East-West University, Chicago in a paper to be presented at an Islamic conference in Mecca, Saudi Arabia in October.

THE MUSLIM World is facing serious danger of becoming a "has-been" civilisation, totally subservient to the whims and desires of the dominant civilisation. Time for concerted action is running out. The danger can only be reduced and finally eliminated if we plan and start acting on the prodigious task of educational reconstruction and development to achieve three purposes: Building a society of fully developed, effective, just and gracious individuals and institutions; building a technologically developed and beneficent economy; and building a decentralised polity in which social and economic power and privilege are widely diffused.

All these purposes have objective and measurable indicators and we can relatively easily conceive educational goals, curricula, instructional systems, evaluation measures and teaching-learning environments which directly contribute to their achievement. Our present education systems are either neutral or irrelevant to these goals or are creating grave problems which definitely obstruct the achievement of these purposes.

The average literacy rate in the Muslim World is 37.7 per cent, which is even lower than the average of 55 per cent for the Third World as a whole, not to mention the literacy rate of 95 per cent or above for the developed countries. The school going population of 5-19 year olds in the Muslim World is again 37 per cent of the age group while the percentage is 48 per cent for the Third World as a whole and 75 per cent or above in developed countries. While the industrialised nations send about 12 per cent of their 20-24 year olds to college, among the Muslims only 2.5 per cent of these adults go for higher education. We should understand that in educational statistics it is quantity which creates quality. As regards expenditure on education only Malaysia, Morocco and North and South Yemen spend about 7 per cent of GNP on education, which is the norm for developed countries.

While education in the Muslim World has been struggling with antiquated models and government neglect, industrial states have been moving into a new and fundamentally different social order, the post-industrial, information society. This new society's cultural premises and value-postulates are still not very clearly defined. But its educational imperatives are being increasingly recognised.

In agricultural societies of the past and present, most people could live and work with little or no formal education, traditional know-how was mastered through apprenticeship. Formal education was the prerogative of the privileged few, who did not need to earn a living through their educational achievements but rather preferred the cultural, ornamental value education could bring.

The need for universal literacy and schooling was recognised only when education was defined in industrial societies as productive activity and an investment in human capital. The concepts of

"human capital" and "quality of manpower" were developed as requisites of industrialisation. So free, compulsory and universal elementary and secondary schools were established to provide an educated citizenry and trained manpower. Private and public colleges and universities were built to provide competent leadership for various sectors of the economy and social organisation. Life-time returns of educational investment were calculated for members of the gainfully employed civilian labour force who attained differential levels of educational attainment.

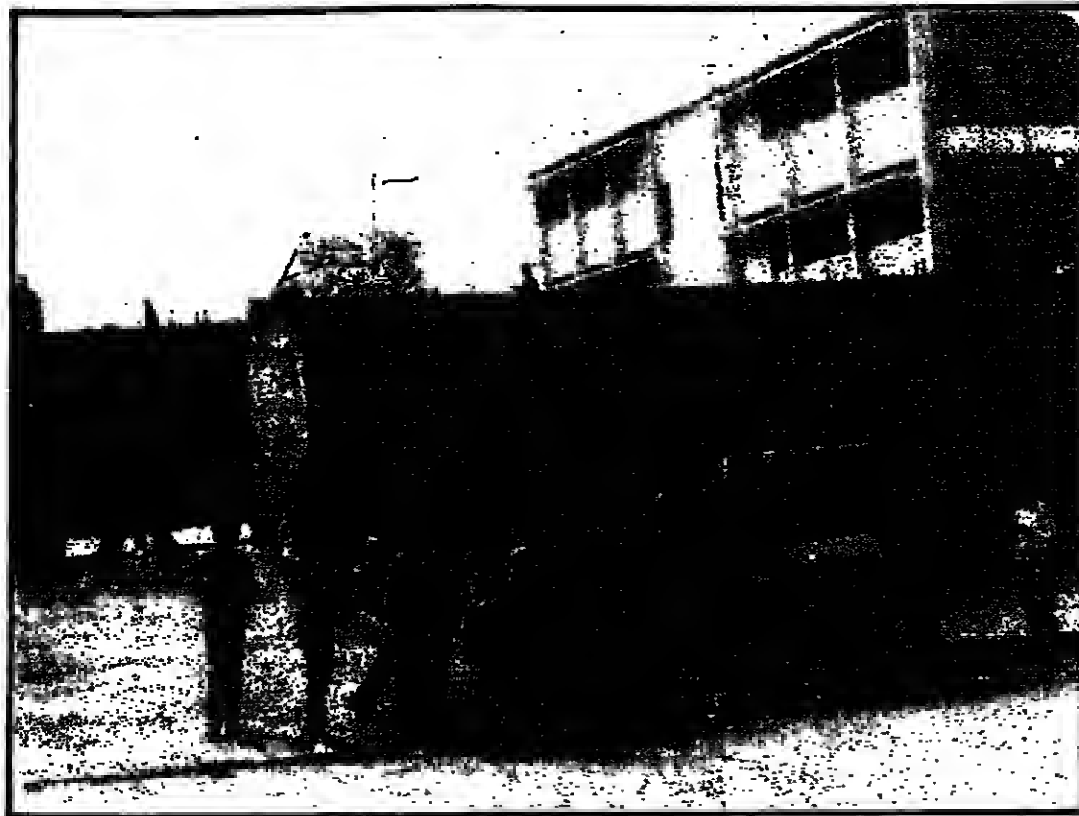
The post-industrial, information society is again changing its educational world-view. The new order needs to build a learning society in which every member continues his/her education, both formally and informally, throughout his/her life. Even professionals with advanced degrees will have to go back to school regularly to keep up with the exploding knowledge of their disciplines or lose their practising licences. In Europe and America, old university campuses are becoming ghost towns. Colleges and universities are moving to urban areas where more adults go to school in the evenings and weekends than attend regular day times classes. The talk is of education which could blossom latent human potential, hitherto unrealised. They don't want any man or woman to work on routine jobs — robots can easily take over the mundane drudgery, human potential is too precious to waste on such jobs.

Radical reforms

If Muslims want to stand up and be counted in the future, they must prepare themselves to meet the challenges of the post-industrial, information society where knowledge is the sole source of nourishment. We must prepare ourselves for the three purposes I began with, and appropriate education is the only vehicle for such preparation. In order to build a society of fully developed effective, just and gracious individuals and institutions, the educational imperatives are achieving universal functional literacy, massive expansion in adult and continuing education programmes, both formal and non formal and radical revision and reconstruction of educational curricula for elementary and secondary levels. Many of these programmes should be offered through radio, television and video.

The revision of educational curricula and production of textbooks and instructional materials for elementary and secondary levels is a mammoth task not adequately undertaken by any Muslim country or community in the past 40 years. It is the quality of curricula and the teachers alone which will determine whether we achieve qualitative development of our human resources.

We can learn from the experience of the developed countries. Much larger segments of their population have become teachers, who command more economic dignity and social re-



School children in front of a high school in Zarqa. (File photo)

spect than is the case in our countries. We should also look at their continuing teacher education programmes. Human beings learn by interacting with curriculum materials and with teachers. If such learning is desirable, it is reinforced through their interaction with other human beings and with social institutions. For instance, how can we educate people to become just and gracious? Curriculum materials and teachers' behaviour explain what justice and graciousness is, both by precept and by example. Then whatever children and adults learn about becoming just and gracious is reinforced, or lost, through their interaction with family members, neighbours, community, social and economic institutions with which they live and work. Unfortunately, in blind imitation of the West, our educational and social institutions only reward the attainment of cognitive and psychomotor skills by individuals to get ahead by hook or by crook.

Mastering technology

The second purpose, building technologically advanced and beneficent economies is an imperative of viability and freedom, as well as economic affluence. We will not be left alone by technologically superior nations in the future, just as we have not been in the past. Without mastering the science and technology of our time we cannot become an exalted people as the Koran promises us. For the teeming millions born every year in the Muslim World only appropriate technology can produce the economic wherewithal for a better than subsistence living. It is the educational system which disseminates technological know-how among the working people, trains manpower and improves the quality of the labour force. The reforms have to focus on providing adequate and appropriate technical skills, provision of well-equipped laboratories, quality of teachers and non-formal programmes of agricultural extension and on-the-job industrial and professional training, supported by adult and continuing education programmes for evenings and weekends.

Higher education in the Muslim World is the most expensive and wasteful social enterprise we have undertaken. The colonial rulers opened colleges and universities primarily to train imperial and military servants. When they left we inherited these institutions with no relevance or functional use for the massive task of social and economic reconstruction facing our new countries. The colleges and universities kept

producing applicants for government jobs, the bureaucracy kept swelling, there had to be a limit. So we began having armies of educated unemployed. This phenomena did not stop us, on the contrary, we kept opening more and more institutions of the same type because the privileged few needed them, so their children could perpetuate their unjust social and economic privileges. In Pakistan, the first 25 years of independence saw a 400 per cent increase in primary enrolment and a 2500 per cent increase in higher educational enrolment. Pakistan has an illiteracy rate of 70 per cent or more, which is not improving. Half the children enrolled in the first year drop out before they reach the second grade, only 5 per cent of the first graders pass the 10th grade.

'Rich man, poor man'

Who benefits from higher education? Not the masses who pay indirect, unknown taxes to support it. Instead of increasing the quality of life for the vast majority of the poor, higher education is causing a reverse distribution of income, from the poor to the rich. The academic community itself is a prime mover of this irrelevant and wasteful expansion because their jobs, their salaries, their status and prestige depend upon more higher education.

My argument is that our governments should make "all colleges and universities autonomous, not-for-profit corporations of scholars and community representatives, and regulate their operation on a tuition driven model. All students who can afford to do so should pay tuition fees towards the institutions running costs. After all, they will collect economic rewards from their education many times greater than the fees and other expenses. Muslim governments should also establish scholarship commissions to award monetary grants and loans to students who academically deserve but financially cannot afford to attend college. Such scholarships should be given to individuals to attend the colleges of their choice.

I consider direct grants from governments to colleges and universities admissible only for specific purposes and strict audit and accounting of such grants should be required. The purposes I have in mind are, for instance, research, both basic and applied that the tax payers' representatives consider necessary and useful for national development; field service programmes, such as

literacy campaigns; agricultural extension work; on-the-job training programmes for industry and service organisations, and other community development projects; so colleges and universities may, for once, utilise their expertise for the benefit of their fellow human beings who live and work around them. Without radical reforms in higher education we will only continue to waste our scarce resources and further augment the tyranny and exploitation of the few by the many.

Power-sharing

My third purpose, building a decentralised polity in which social and economic power is widely diffused, could prove to be a provocative thesis. As educational levels of the people are the distinguishing characteristic separating agricultural from industrial societies, so wide diffusion of social and economic power and privilege is the distinguishing feature separating both agricultural and industrial societies from the information society of the future. The phenomena of nation states brought about by industrial civilisation is eroding. Patriotism and loyalty to one's country are losing their meaning. Educated and self-confident human beings, living in smaller communities, will want to manage their own affairs. They won't accept "good government" as a worthy substitute for "self-government." They have found out that all bureaucracies are self-aggrandising, potentially, or actually, corrupt, and self-perpetuating.

An education system is nothing but an instrument of polity. Properly devised it can efficiently prepare individuals to serve the interest of a monarchy or a monolithic dictatorship or function in an overtly centralised bureaucratic democracy where the ruling urban or rural elites have the final say. I propose the education system of the Muslim World should prepare our children and adults to respect their civic rights and obligations and to acquire abilities and skills to get involved in the management of their affairs and the solutions of their problems. This will require the inculcation of the students with the character traits of efficiency, diligence, orderliness, punctuality, frugality, scrupulous honesty, fairness and impartiality, rationality, lack of prejudice, preparedness and adaptability to change, alertness to opportunity and energetic self-reliance. This is, in my opinion, the most significant imperative for educational reconstruction and development in the Muslim World.

JTV Channel 2 Preview

Sat. — Oct. 3, 1987

8:30 Just Good Friends

New Comedy Series

The last time Penny saw her ex-fiance Vince was on the eve of their wedding five years ago, but when they accidentally meet up again she still falls for his roguish charm. Will things be different this time, or are they destined to remain "just good friends"? Paul Nicholas and Jan Francis star as Britain's favourite lovers in John Sullivan's hugely popular comedy.

9:00 Variety Show

10:20 Blood and Orchids

Mini-series

Starring: Kris Kristofferson, Jane Alexander, Sean Young, Jose Ferrer

Blood & Orchids is a sizzling drama set in pre-war Hawaii. A severe beating, a cover-up and a murder lead to an explosive conclusion in this taut drama. The year is 1930. It's warm summer evening in Hawaii and the racial climate is even hotter. Hester Murdoch (Madeline Stowe) takes a stroll on a Honolulu beach to put a little distance between her and her navy lieutenant husband (William Russ). The stroll takes her to the arms of her lover Bryce Parker (Matt Salinger), who happens to be a friend of her husband. After making love in the warm tropical sand, Hester tells Bryce she is pregnant with his child and wants to keep it. He wants her to get an abortion. The discussion quickly turns violent and he brutally beats her.

10:20 Blood and Orchids

Mini-series

Starring: Kris Kristofferson, Jane Alexander, Sean Young, Jose Ferrer

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10:20 Blood and Orchids

Mini-series

Starring: Kris Kristofferson, Jane Alexander, Sean Young, Jose Ferrer

10:20 The Equalizer

11:10 The Love Boat

Mon. — Oct. 5, 1987

8:30 Kate and Allie

9:10 Falcon Crest

10:20 Tusitala

New mini-series

Starring: John McEnery, Angela Funch McGregor

Tusitala is the story of a great novelist, and his adventurous life in the Pacific. But it is, above all else, the story of a passionate and tender love.

Tue. — Oct. 6, 1987

8:30 Brush Strokes

New comedy series

John Esmond and Boh Larbey, creators of The Good Life and Ever Decreasing Circles have produced another comic gem in Jacko, a saucy painter and decorator, who loves women — all women — young, old, pretty or plain, fat or thin. The trouble is that his intentions are often misunderstood, especially by his boss Lionel, who will go to any lengths to keep his employee away from his female relations and colleagues.

9:10 Remington Steele

10:20 Specials

Ballerina

Following the enormous success of Dancer, this new series features Natalia Makarova, the greatest romantic dancer of our time, in four programmes about the art of the female dancer. Makarova will appear both as a presenter and as a performer, working and dancing with some of the world's top dancers. Aspects of the ballerina to be covered include the artistry and technique needed to create the magic of a top star, the ballerina's perception of her ideal partner, developing a unique style to express the choreography of the classics and the emergence of "exciting and dynamic relationships between today's choreographers and ballerinas. Shot on location in Europe and America.

Wed. — Oct. 7, 1987

8:30 Valerie

New comedy series

9:10 Horses

New documentary

This major six part series traces

the evolution of the horse and its crucial role in the development of human civilisation. The series, filmed around the world, argue that where horses did not exist, little development of society took place. The story begins in Central Asia where the partnership between man and the horse began. From here horsemen went on to revolutionise the Persian, Egyptian and Assyrian civilisations. Horses also look at Jordan, Spain, and Eire — home of the best modern breeds and examines how the 64 million horse population today is still adapting to man's changing demands.

10:20 Dorothy L. Sayers

Mysteries

New crime series

Strong Poison

Have His Carcase

Gaudy Night

Harriet Walter and Edward Petherbridge star as Harriet Vane and Lord Peter Wimsey in three stylish and witty murder mysteries adapted from the crime novels of Dorothy L. Sayers. The series follows their relationship from the moment when the charming Lord Peter sees Harriet in the dock of the Old Bailey in 1930. He has just 30 days to prove her innocence and save her from the gallows.

Thurs. — Oct. 8, 1987

8:30 Life's Most Embarrassing Moments

"Life's Most Embarrassing Moments" is a hilarious series of one-hour specials which highlight those incidents that have occurred to all of us — the ones that make us turn red and cover our faces. Well known sports figures, politicians, and actors who display what happens to them when they were caught in an inadvertent slip. The first fun-filled hour is hosted by comedian John Ritter; the subsequent nine hours are hosted by the legendary Steve Allen, and each installment of Life's Most Embarrassing Moments is guaranteed to keep the entire family laughing!

9:30 Indelible Evidence

New series

10:20 Feature Film

Fri. — Oct. 9, 1987

8:30 Late Expectations

New comedy series

Nanette Newman and Keith Barron star in this stylish new comedy by John Gleson as a middle aged couple planning to travel the world when their son leaves home, only to have their hopes shattered when they discover they are yet again to become parents.

9:10 Against the Wind

10:20 Supertrain

New series

American high school students: Moses yes, Magna Carta no

BOSTON — America's high schools are turning out a generation of students with a hole where their sense of history ought to be. Fewer than a third of today's 17-year-olds can give the date of D-day or place the civil war in the right half-century. Fewer than a third can say what Magna Carta or the Reformation were. If common knowledge is defined as what 90 per cent of a given group know, then for high-school juniors only two historical facts meet the test: The invention of the light bulb by Thomas Edison and the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell.

The picture, based on an assessment of high-school students' knowledge of history and a companion multiple-choice test on literature, both administered last year, does not reflect a failure to teach history. All but 2 per cent of the 8,000-student sample had taken or were taking the required American history course. But it plainly reflects a failure to teach it well. The students did slightly better at matching historical names and dates (an average of 55 per cent correct) than at identifying the literary greats (52 per cent). Random guessing among the four proffered answers might have produced a better score than the 20 per cent who knew the works of

Conrad, Dostoevsky, Joyce or William Blake. Only Noah and Moses ranked alongside Edison

and Bell with 90 per cent recognition. America's knowledge vacuum

is largely caused by what has been called the "dumbing down" of school curricula and textbooks

over recent years. Books have been made bland and easy, partly in an effort to appease militant interest groups, partly because the act of reading is given more importance than the matter it read, partly in the name of "social relevance" (whatever that is). Falling scores in college-entrance examinations alerted the public to inadequate teaching a few years ago, but the remedy was wrong: A trend towards teaching reading, but not towards reading anything worthwhile.

Some remedies are obvious: Teach history, literature and languages longer and better; require a core curriculum; improve textbooks and teacher training; test whether all of the above are having the desired result.

Although many states have been talking the language of education reform, this autumn California, becomes the first state to tackle the history gap directly by writing history into 11 out of 12 years of a new state curriculum and requiring six years of formal history study. California is one of America's two biggest centrally-controlled textbook markets; its new textbooks specification could set a national trend. If the planners have their way, this may consign mock-history to the dustbin for the first time in decades — The Economist.



هلنا صند الاصل

European soccer roundup

Triumphant Real Madrid paired against defending champions

LONDON (R) — Real Madrid, conquerors of Diego Maradona's Napoli in the first round, were paired against defending champions Porto of Portugal in Friday's European Champions' Cup second round draw.

The meeting of two of the best clubs in the 16-strong round left the wisdom of UEFA's organising committee's decision not to seed clubs open to question and must have given the famous Madrid side further reason to believe the soccer fates are against them.

Nine clubs were seeded in the first round but Napoli were not among them because they had not reached the semifinals of any of the three European club competitions in the past five years.

After the draw, Real director Manuel Fernandez said: "What can I say? We should have met in the final — not at this stage of the competition."

"It would never have happened if seedings had been introduced in the second round as well."

Real's task against Porto, who played with refreshing adventure to beat Bayern Munich in last season's final in Vienna, is made more difficult by the fact that they will have to play their home leg on Oct. 21 in a stadium at least 350 kms from Madrid.

This was part of the club's punishment for the crowd trouble at last season's semifinal against Bayern in Madrid.

While six-times winners Real and Porto will be cursing their luck, Bayern, winners of the trophy three times in a row between 1974 and 1976, must fancy their chances of reaching the quarter-finals after being paired with Swiss champions Neuchâtel Xamax.

Gilbert Fachinetti, president of the Swiss club, said: "You can hardly call this a dream draw for us, but at least we can be assured a capacity crowd in our Maladière Stadium."

Steaua Bucharest, surprise 1986 winners of the European Cup, and Portugal's Benfica cannot be displeased with the draw.

The Romanian champions take on Omonia Nicosia, the lightweights of the round of the last

16, and Benfica, who have not won the trophy for 25 years, meet Aarhus of Denmark.

But Glasgow Rangers, who scored an impressive aggregate win over Soviet champions Dynamo Kiev in the first round, will not relish their meeting with uncompromising Gornik Zabrze of Poland.

The Scottish champions underlined their determination to do well in Europe by signing Scottish International Richard Gough from Tottenham for £1.5 million (\$2.43 million), a British record for a defender, a few hours before the draw.

The plum tie in the Cup Winners' Cup will be the meeting of defending champions Ajax Amsterdam and Hamburg, who won the Champions' Cup in 1983.

Danish club Brøndbyernes, who knocked out UEFA Cup holders Gothenburg in the first round, face a tough second round assignment against Sportul Bucharest.

Former champions Liverpool, seemingly better than ever despite the departure of star striker Ian Rush, are poised to go top of the English first division on Saturday.

A midweek 4-0 thrashing of Derby lifted Liverpool to second place, just three points behind leaders Queen's Park Rangers with two games in hand.

Liverpool face an easy looking task on Saturday at home to newly promoted Portsmouth while QPR make the short but potentially difficult trip to London neighbours Wimbledon.

The arrival of John Barnes, John Aldridge and Peter Beardsley at Liverpool has given them the sharpest of cutting edges. Despite having played two matches fewer than most other clubs, Liverpool head the scoring list with 20 goals in seven games.

The manner in which they disposed of Derby, and Newcastle



Striker Aldridge.

United the previous week, already has bookmakers betting on the title winner running for cover. Even money is about the best price on offer.

Portsmouth have improved after an early season 6-0 defeat at Arsenal, winning two and drawing three of five games since then. But Liverpool, in full cry at Anfield, are expected to see off Alan Ball's side without too much fuss.

QPR, surprise early season leaders, returned to winning form against Luton last week and travel to Wimbledon with at least one factor in their favour.

Jim Smith's men have won all five games against London opposition this season. On the other hand Wimbledon are unbeaten at home. A draw, a likely

prospect, would halt temporarily Liverpool's march to the top.

Third placed Chelsea are at home to Newcastle, who parade Brazilian striker Mirandinha in London for the first time.

Newcastle recovered from their mauling at Liverpool to beat Southampton last week. Mirandinha obliging with one goal, and could snatch a point.

Southampton take on champions Everton, whose stuttering start continued with a home defeat by Coventry on Saturday.

Fifth placed Tottenham, who entertain lowly Sheffield Wednesday, should make it 14 successive home wins while fans at West Ham, who meet Derby, will be praying for goals.

Neither side has scored in their last three matches.

Reference Point missed the Guinness because of severe sinus trouble but won the Derby, King George and the St. Leger in superb style.

The colt, with Steve Cautcheon on board, goes into the Arc 6-5 on favourite to do what Nijinsky failed to do — and emulate the English-trained winners for the last two years, Dancing Brave and Rainbow Quest.

He has only 10 opponents in the smallest field since 1946 but victory is not a foregone conclusion.

Trainer Henry Cecil has made it clear anything Reference Point achieves on Sunday will be a bonus. "He has done everything we have asked of him but we have to have a go for this race," he said.

Reference Point had his final serious workout at the weekend. Pleasing Connections, and provided the Leger, run over a demanding 14½ furlongs (2,900 metres), 2½ furlongs (500 metres) longer than Sunday's test, has left no mark he should round off his career on a glorious note.

Alec Stewart has other ideas. Cecil's newmarket neighbour saddles third favourite Mito (5-1), the only horse to beat Reference Point this year.

Krishnan, Amritraj score victories for India in Davis Cup semifinal

SYDNEY, Australia (Agencies) — Ramesh Krishnan and Vijay Amritraj each scored four-set victories Friday to lift India to the brink of victory over defending champion Australia in their Davis Cup tennis semifinal at White City.

Amritraj beat Wally Masur to give India a 2-0 lead after Krishnan outplayed John Fitzgerald in the opening singles of the best-of-five contest.

Amritraj beat Masur 1-6, 6-3, 12-10, 6-4 in a 3 hour, 25 minute struggle.

Krishnan downed John Fitzgerald 6-1, 6-2, 3-6, 8-6.

India is working toward becoming the third nation to defeat Australia in a Davis Cup tie on Australian soil. Only the United States and Britain have achieved that feat, officials said.

Australia entered the opening singles without Wimbledon champion Pat Cash, sidelined with a right knee injury.

However, Cash is eligible for Saturday's doubles, and Australian captain Neale Fraser may call him up to replace either Fitzgerald or Peter Doohan against Vijay and Anand Amritraj.

"We'll look at the situation in the morning. If Pat is available, he will come under consideration," Fraser said.

Cash told reporters he felt he had a "50-50" chance of playing Saturday.

Fraser expressed bitter disappointment at Australia's performance in front of a sun-baked crowd of 5,300.

"The guys out there weren't the same guys as practiced during the week," he said. "We are in a fairly serious situation, but we can still win."

Fraser, who has captained Australia for the past 17 years, said he could not recall leading a team that had fought back from 0-2 down to win a Davis Cup match.

The two reverse singles are scheduled for Sunday.

Masur breezed through the first set, but Amritraj then took the initiative.

Amritraj, ranked 257th in the world to Masur's 31st, swept through the second set and edged home in a cliffhanging third set.

The fourth set went to 4-4 before Amritraj broke Masur's serve, then held his own to wrap-up the contest.

Earlier, Krishnan, a quarterfinalist at last month's U.S. Open, proved too steady for the inconsistent Fitzgerald, who is on the comeback trail after undergoing a shoulder operation earlier this year.

Fitzgerald, ranked 163rd in the world, was called upon for singles duty Thursday when Cash withdrew. Fitzgerald went into the match with a 2-1 career record against Krishnan, ranked 28th, and a 10-4 singles record in Davis Cup.

Australia, which is aiming to win the cup for the third time in five years and 27th time overall, has a 6-2 Davis Cup record against India.

India has made the Davis Cup final twice, but has never won the event.

The winner of the semi-final will face either Sweden or Spain in the final in December, those

two nations meet this weekend in Barcelona.

Sweden are favourites, but Spain count on their home fans and Barcelona's slow clay courts to help them produce an upset in their Davis Cup semifinal opening on Friday.

"Technically, they are the favourites. Emotionally, we are," Spanish number one Emilio Sanchez said.

The winner will meet either Australia or India in the final in December.

Top Swede Mats Wilander lost in the final of the Spanish Open in Barcelona last Sunday, and Swedish number two Stefan Edberg, who was beaten in the Los Angeles final the same day, does not like the courts here either.

"The Barcelona courts are among the world's slowest and that does not suit my play," Edberg told reporters.

Spain's coach Manuel Orantes calls Barcelona's courts his "lucky charm."

"The Swedes are possibly the best team in the world. But they will beat us only if they play at their best," he said.

Swedish coach Hans Olsson has picked Wilander, who also lost in the U.S. Open final last month, and Edberg for the singles and has yet to say whether Wilander or Anders Jarryd will play the doubles with Edberg.

Sanchez, 22, winner of the Madrid Grand Prix over his younger brother Javier last month, will head the Spanish team. He has lost five times as won twice against the number one Swede.

India has made the Davis Cup final twice, but has never won the event.

The winner of the semi-final will face either Sweden or Spain in the final in December, those



Ramesh Krishnan

He lost in the quarter-finals of last week's Spanish Open to Argentina's Martin Jaite, who went on to upset Wilander in the final.

"Wilander is not invincible," Sanchez said after watching the game.

Orantes had still to chose his second player between Javier Sanchez, 19, and Sergio Casal, 25, who has gone through a poor spell since beating West Germany's Boris Becker to take Spain through to the semifinal.

Olsson said he was not worried by the draw. "I am only interested in the final result," he said.

But Orantes hoped the draw would keep Spain's chances afloat until Sunday.

"On the last day, on our lucky charm courts and with the public on our side, anything could happen," he said.

W. German tennis stars suffer high price for fame — off court

By Paul Radford
Reuter

HAMBURG, West Germany — Steffi Graf found all her problems were off court rather than on it in her first tournament at home since becoming the world's number one women's tennis player.

The 18-year-old Graf won the \$150,000 tournament on Sunday for the loss of only 17 games but she confessed to being profoundly disturbed by the bullabuloo surrounding her appearance in Hamburg.

"There are times when I would just like to disappear from the face of the earth," she told reporters.

Father, manager and mentor Peter Graf put it even more bluntly. "Who could blame us if we turned our backs completely on West Germany?" he asked.

The remarks came after organisers were forced to introduce Boris Becker-style security measures to protect the teenager from hysterical fans and after a blaze of bad publicity, mostly involving her father.

Until this year Graf was able to live relatively undisturbed in her home land because media and public attention were firmly fo-



Steffi Graf

cused on former Wimbledon champion Becker.

Ironically, it was at Hamburg 12 months ago that Becker took a first big step down the road towards public disaffection in West Germany, a step which ended by putting Graf right into the spotlight.

Becker, playing in his first Grand Prix in West Germany since his first Wimbledon win in 1985, lost in his opening match to unseeded American Mel Purcell.

Upset by some whistling from the crowd and the obsessive attentions of fans off court, Becker said afterwards he would have



Boris Becker

to consider seriously whether he would play again in Hamburg.

The remark was seized on by many newspapers who quoted him as saying: "I will never play in Germany again," a distortion with which Becker is still reproached to this day.

Becker, who knew Graf when both were racket-toting tots, said recently: "In West Germany you are quickly built up to be a star and then dropped just as quickly. I hope Steffi never has to go through what I experienced."

With Becker going through a patchy season and Graf's sensational emergence as number one

ahead of Martina Navratilova, Hamburg revealed that the female wonderkid will almost certainly have to go through exactly what her male counterpart endured.

Throughout the week she had to be surrounded by bodyguards to protect her from mobbing fans and her hotel was besieged by autograph-hunters, well-wishers and curious voyeurs, even though its location was supposed to be a well-guarded secret.

"Everybody expects something from me," the usually phlegmatic and sweet-natured Graf complained. "If I sign 100 autographs then another 200 fans appear. There has to be a limit."

If pressure from the fans was bad enough, media attention was even worse, at least as far as Graf's father was concerned.

So many stories appeared on the so-called "fathers' war" between Graf and Juergen Kilsch, manager and step-father of West German number two Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, that the tennis player in the Rothenbaum club was often relegated to second billing.

The somewhat abrasive Graf and the mild-mannered Kilsch have always been rivals in their efforts to further their respective daughters' career.

They did hurt the hatchet for a while as West Germany won the Federation Cup in Vancouver two months ago. Graf and Kohde-Kilsch teamed up to win the deciding doubles in the final, coming from 6-1, 4-0 down to beat Americans Chris Evert and Pat Shriver.

Afterwards fathers and daughters all embraced fondly in the heady thrill of victory but now daggers are drawn again.

Kilsch soon accused Peter Graf of trying to coax away his step-daughter's regular doubles partner, Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia. Graf responded by threatening legal action.

Reference Point could make history

By Dave Thompson
Reuter

PARIS — Front-running powerhouse Reference Point bids on Sunday to overshadow the great Nijinsky.

Seventeen years ago Nijinsky travelled to Longchamp an equine superstar after winning the English triple crown (2,000

Guineas, Derby and St. Leger) and the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes.

But no horse has won the St. Leger and the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in the same year and although Europe's top race seemed little more than a formality, outsider Sassafra pipped the great horse.

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Following the postponement of Winter local time change in Jordan from 1 October to 30 October 1987, BRITISH AIRWAYS wishes to advise passengers who have already purchased tickets for travel on BA 156 to London between the departure dates of 1 October to 29 October 1987, to reconfirm the departure time from Queen Alia International Airport.

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Tel: 677420

TEEN WOLF

Performances 3, 30, 6, 15, 8, 30, 10, 30

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OPERA

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STRIPES

Performances 3, 30, 6, 15, 8, 30, 10, 30

Cinema

PLAZA

Tel: 677420

SECRET ADMIRER

Performances 3, 30, 6, 15, 8, 30, 10, 30

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following were the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.6230/40	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3075/85	Canadian dollar
	1.4000/07	West German marks
	2.0705/15	Dutch guilders
	1.5325/35	Swiss francs
	38.17/22	Belgian francs
	6.1300/25	French francs
	1327/1328	Italian lira
	146.30/40	Japanese yen
	6.4450/4500	Spanish crowns
	6.7125/7225	Norwegian crowns
	7.0700/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	454.80/455.30	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices were steady in quiet afternoon business with operators content to let prices drift slightly from the midsession highs for lack of follow-through buying.

A weaker early Wall Street performance was a factor in bringing the FTSE 100 index back to its 1417 GMT level of 2393.7, up 5.5 points on the day. The index touched a high of 2383.7 Friday morning on the sharp overnight rise on Wall Street. Fresh bid speculation surfaced, with Ferrari rising 12p to 149 on volume of 20.5 million shares after rumours of a takeover bid.

Mr. Nick Measham of Barclays De Zoete Wedd said any bid for Ferrari could value the shares at around 170p each. But Plessey was the most actively traded issue, with some 26.5 million shares changing hands by 1452 GMT Friday. Analysts said the joint venture with GEC in telecommunications was positive for the company.

One analyst, who declined to be named, said the deal with GEC could add some £20 million to Plessey's full year profits, but might also make the company vulnerable to a bid now that control of system X appears to be resolved.

News that Plessey's Managing Director James Blyth had resigned had little lasting impact on the firm's shares.

Bid speculation came back to life among insurance stocks, with Royal adding 25p to 592 on renewed rumours that Adelaide Steamship is adding to its 5.12 per cent stake in the company.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1987

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carol Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today is a banner day for using all of your talents. Contact some progressive friends and go visiting. You're likely to run into some very humorous, and profitable, situations. Be careful and have fun.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): You have some great ideas for weekend activities, so don't let them be ignored. Sports, drama, music, or all three can be included.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20): Discuss your plans for the future with superior. They may be able to make some useful suggestions. Be sure to drive carefully.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21): If there is a special person you've been wanting to meet, work at arranging a time and place. Don't neglect to do necessary shopping today.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21): Your business sense is especially keen today, so use it. Activities you have the opportunity to try to please your mate.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21): Great benefits can be gained if you maintain an enthusiastic attitude while dealing with the public today, but watch what you say.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22): Try to be more efficient and productive today. Be wary of loopholes which you have noticed before. Be very cautious in business.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): You can make a big hit in some public activities today, but don't overextend yourself or you'll regret it. Use your common sense.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21): If you put a new idea into operation at home, life can be more interesting and humorous than there. Be congenial to your guests.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): Adding a bit of humor to your correspondence would be a good idea. Get your shopping done early, and watch for bargains.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20): Listen to the advice of a financial expert. Show more devotion for your family this evening. They're feeling a bit neglected.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19): A good friend can be very helpful with some unique ideas, so be sure you don't ignore this person. Take some time for relaxation.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20): Do something which you don't really enjoy, but which will please your mate very much. Take no risks while driving today.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY: He or she will be a "New Age" child, with a great ability to understand new scientific procedures and modern attitudes. Your progeny would do well in social service, my scientific field, or any other profession which deals mainly with helping people. There is also a great amount of musical ability which should be encouraged.

"The Stars Impel they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!
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Saudi minister decries protectionist barriers

WASHINGTON (R) — Persistent attempts by Arab countries to diversify out of oil production are being thwarted by protectionist barriers in industrial markets, Saudi Arabia's Finance Minister Mohammad Abal Khail said, told the International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Bank annual meeting.

"The international community should not stand by and allow this alarming trend to continue," Sheikh Abal Khail said, noting that as much as half of all trade was now affected by non-tariff barriers.

Protectionism had hampered Arab expansion into petrochemicals and was now endangering other areas of trade, including agriculture and textiles, Sheikh Abal Khail added.

The minister, speaking on behalf of the Arab countries, said the IMF and the World Bank have a particular duty to fight for the free trade policies that are needed to ensure continued world economic growth.

"I urge the bank and the fund to take a firm position to con-

vince industrial countries that it is in everyone's self-interest to avoid shortsighted, protectionist solutions, and opt instead for long-term structural adjustment," he said.

Sheikh Abal Khail also called on industrial nations to step up their aid to the developing world.

He said Arab donor countries have always extended high levels of concessional assistance to other developing countries and have continued to do so in spite of adverse economic and political circumstances.

"Arab assistance remains untied and continues to help a wide range of countries," he said, adding that aid has been unprecedentedly high as a percentage of the donor countries' gross national product (GNP) over the past 15 years.

Industrial countries must now share more of the burden and boost official development assistance at least to the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of GNP as quickly as possible, Sheikh Abal Khail said.

World tourism body may suspend 16 members

MADRID (R) — The World Tourism Organisation (WTO), hit by financial problems despite the industry's wealth, may suspend 16 of its 109 member countries if they fail to pay their dues, delegates at its general assembly said on Thursday.

Thirteen travel organisations which are associate members also face suspension.

WTO Secretary General Willibald Pahr told the assembly's closing session that budget cuts would limit WTO action to four specific fields over the next two years.

He said earlier the Madrid-based organisation fell \$1 million short of its \$4 million budget last year and would have to cut staff by 10 per cent.

World tourism was worth \$115 billion and sent 340 million people on holidays abroad last year.

Mr. Pahr said WTO would concentrate on security of tourists after terrorism scares cost the tourism industry more than \$1 billion last year, relaxation of international travel restrictions, educating countries to be more receptive towards tourists and improving tourism information.

Casio to sell first mass market electronic camera

TOKYO (R) — Casio has unveiled a relatively cheap electronic still camera which industry analysts say may be the first to be popular with users of ordinary cameras.

"Electronic imaging has been hanging around in the foyer waiting for a chance to get into the living room," Mr. Darryl Whitten, an analyst with Prudential Bache Securities, said.

"This is a step toward making it affordable (for) the consumer," he said.

Casio's V.S.-101, which will sell for 128,000 yen (\$870) from Nov. 30, records up to 50 images electronically on a two-inch floppy disc, which is reusable.

The images can be displayed instantly on a television screen via a book-up with the camera, a Casio spokesman told Reuters.

Poor quality images have so far hindered the spread of electronic cameras, analysts said. "The image is not even half as good as that of a television," said a professional photographer.

Analysts said the image quality of Casio's version is likely to be worse than that of more expen-

sive models now on the market because it has a less powerful image sensor, which converts the image into digits for recording on the disc.

But the attractive price tag makes the Casio model a marketing breakthrough and other companies already in or about to enter the market are likely to respond, analysts said.

"This is where photography is leading and Casio has put out the first-ever model available to the average consumer," said Mr. Martin Roth of Kleinwort Benson Ltd.

"It's the price that's the breakthrough rather than the actual camera," he said.

Casio's price tag compares with one of nearly seven million yen (\$50,000) for an electronic still camera set up on the market by Canon in July 1986.

Sony, which created a stir when it announced development of an electronic still camera in 1981, finally brought the product to market last May. But the full system including a transmitter costs over three million yen (\$20,000).

IMF plays down significance of gold

WASHINGTON (R) — IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus, at the end of a week of high-level talks on world financial issues, threw cold water on speculation that gold is about to make a comeback in the monetary system.

He said on Thursday a U.S. proposal that gold should be included as an indicator in the currency stabilisation process should be taken at its face value and not interpreted as a step back towards a gold standard.

Briefing journalists at the close of the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, Mr. Camdessus said that "for the moment I don't see gold playing an essential role in our thinking on international monetary issues."

He said the surprise proposal by Treasury Secretary James Baker that gold should be included as part of a basket of commodities used to measure world inflation trends was simply intended to tighten the monitoring process and improve economic cooperation.

The suggestion prompted speculation among delegates here and on the gold market that Mr. Baker was looking for an eventually wider role for gold in the currency stabilisation process, a view denied by U.S. officials.

Currencies now float on international markets where dealers bid and buy billions of dollars worth each day with demand driving prices. Volatile fluctuations in currency values have given officials some concern that the system has to be better controlled, perhaps as Mr. Baker advocates by tying the pivotal

dollar to the value of a group of commodities.

While playing down gold's potential role in the monetary system, Mr. Camdessus firmly rejected a Japanese proposal that part of the IMF's own gold stocks, totalling 100 million ounces and worth \$46 billion, could be sold to pay for an increase in the aid it gives to the poorest countries.

"Gold is the IMF's strength," he said. "Gold represents the Fund's capability, one day or another, to borrow at the best possible conditions on the markets."

Mr. Camdessus won backing in principle from the seven leading industrial countries last June for an increase in the IMF's structural adjustment facility, which it uses to provide 10-year loans virtually interest-free to the world's poorest countries, most of them in sub-Saharan Africa.

Mr. Camdessus wants to see it tripled to \$12 billion, and despite differences among the major nations, he said that following talks with potential donor countries he was optimistic that an increase in the funding could be agreed by the end of this year.

Mr. Camdessus painted an upbeat picture of the constructive atmosphere of the annual meeting, commenting that there was a broad consensus among officials from both the industrialised and

developing world on the need for faster economic growth, better policy coordination and a flexible approach to the \$1,000 billion Third World debt crisis.

However, debtor nations were far from satisfied with the concessions offered and African delegates warned against complacency, saying that despite progress on the debt issue many countries in their region were on the brink of financial collapse.

Proposal wins sceptical reception

Meanwhile, currency dealers, bullion traders and economists reacted with puzzled scepticism to the U.S. proposal that would link currency values with commodity prices, including gold.

Markets shrugged off as largely irrelevant Mr. Baker's suggestion, while some economists said it could impede economic policy-making.

Many felt it was intended mainly for domestic consumption.

"Baker seems to be gunfencing towards Jack Kemp and the gold bugs in Congress," said Mr. Percy Mistry, a senior fellow at Oxford University and former senior adviser at the World Bank.

Mr. Kemp, a contender for the U.S. Republican Party presidential nomination next year, is among those who suggest that tying currencies to gold or commodity prices would be an effective way of cutting inflation and trade deficits at no cost to economic expansion. The dollar's last link with gold was broken in 1971.

Last February's Louvre accord in Paris, when the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain and Canada agreed to stabilise currency rates, aims for the same goal.

"I find it discouraging that it's not thought that reasonable people can sit down and work out reasonable policies, but instead that we should look back and return to a physical anchor for currencies to restrain ourselves," Mr. Mistry said.

Others also worry about tying currency values down.

"The commodity price and gold focus of Baker is too narrow," said Mr. Gavin Davies, chief British economist with investment bankers Goldman Sachs in London.

Mr. Davies said Mr. Baker's plan would be more likely to be a method of adjusting U.S. monetary policy than it could be a way of harmonising the economic policies of major industrial nations.

Economists say it could be cumbersome and inflexible.

"The autonomy of central banks is so important that it cannot be restricted to such a mechanism," said Mr. Alois Bischofberger, chief economist at Credit Suisse, in Zurich.

Mr. George Magnus, international economist at brokers Warburg Securities in London, said tighter exchange rate management "would indeed reduce currency volatility but at the expense of raising interest rate volatility."

Linking currencies to commod-

ity prices "might be a scheme to make world inflation converge around U.K./U.S. rates of four to five per cent, thus obviating the need for the U.S. and the U.K. to tighten their economic policy," Mr. Magnus said.

The West Germans and the Japanese, who worry that their Louvre accord commitments to cut trade imbalances by boosting their economies risks inflation, would not like that, he said.

But Mr. Michel Develle, an economist with Banque Paribas in Paris, said Mr. Baker's proposal "confirmed the willingness among U.S. authorities to stabilise the dollar."

"Anything which leads to a better management of exchange rates is a good thing," said Mr. Nicole Theze, a senior analyst with Banque Nationale de Paris.

In Milan, Mr. Mario Monti, director of the economics institute at Bocconi University, said Mr. Baker's proposal was likely to spark intense debate among central bankers but could bring "an element of discipline" to currency markets.

Few central bankers or government officials were ready to comment on Mr. Baker's proposal. Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa was quoted by Jiji News Agency as saying he had never discussed the proposal with Mr. Baker.

"I can't imagine that the Bundesbank (West Germany's central bank) would play along with such an idea," said the chief dealer of a West German bank.

The British government, however, supports Mr. Baker's proposal, seeing it as strengthening the Louvre accord.

At the meeting where Mr. Baker unveiled his plan, British Chancellor of the Exchequer (finance minister) Nigel Lawson suggested a permanent system of managed floating currency rates.

"This is the whole point," said one British official. "But the emphasis is on the medium-term, not short-term movements."

But commodity markets are volatile, too.

"Commodities are not in Western hands in the top industrial countries," said one Swiss banker. "Most are in the hands of countries whose political stability is far from secure."

And, dealers say, there is the question of what role, if any, central bankers would play in commodity markets — they have spent \$70 to \$90 billion since buying and selling currencies to keep rates around Louvre accord targets.

"I can't see the Swiss National Bank intervening in pork bellies," the Swiss banker said.

"But gold can give stability to currencies," said Mr. Keith Smith, managing director of 300 year old bullion dealers Mocatta and Goldsmid. "Gold's big advantage is that it has enormous potential above ground value."

In South Africa, which produces more than half the non-communist world's gold, Mr. Baker's proposal was welcomed, but mining company officials said they doubted it would boost demand much. The Soviet Union is another major producer.

THE Daily Crossword by Kenneth Witte

ACROSS

- 1 Chews the fat
- 5 Excited
- 9 Self
- 14 Scope
- 15 Fr. cheese
- 16 Crab, nest
- 17 Fish quantity
- 18 Sea shockers
- 19 Soft velvet
- 20 Controlling dental style?
- 23 Twangy
- 24 Word heard at Halloween
- 25 Boor
- 26 Abominable
- 27 Snowman
- 30 Household
- 32 Haggard novel
- 33 Strobiles
- 35 Ellipse
- 38 Confident Hulk Hogan style?
- 40 Emphatic
- 44 Thompson
- 45 Walked wraith
- 46 Camera eyes
- 49 Corn units
- 51 Last's date
- 52 Initiate
- 55 Mohawk River
- 59 Confront Madonna style?
- 61 Webster name
- 64 Thunder god
- 65 It. city
- 66 — blanche
- 67 Mournful cry
- 68 Regretted
- 69 Kimer poem
- 70 Being
- 71 — at the "Unlabeled"

DOWN

- 1 Urchin
- 2 Dumb
- 3 Deflate
- 4 Move easily
- 5 Assist illegally
- 6 Welcome words
- 7 Houston athlete
- 8 Beau —

Peanuts

WHAT ARE YOU WATCHING?

THE WEATHER REPORT... AREN'T YOU INTERESTED?

I ALREADY KNOW ALL ABOUT IT...

WHEN YOU LOSE THE LAST GAME OF THE SEASON, IT'S GOING TO BE A LONG WINTER...

Mutt'n' Jeff

SWAT WHAM BANG SWAT CRASH SWAT

I FINALLY GOT THE LAST FLY OF THE SEASON!

Andy Capp

SHEESH! WHEN I LOOK AT HER NOW I'M SURE GLAD I MARRIED HER...

I'M OFF! IF YOU HAD ANY SORT OF FEELING FOR ME AT LEAST YOU'D TALK TO ME!

YOU CAN'T WIN WHEN EVEN YOUR SILENCES ARE MISUNDERSTOOD

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

MUD PIES 3¢

"My real estate course says to start small!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RYSAC

TYFFA

RETULB

YAMFIL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " " " " " "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FUDGE GUMMY THROAT POSTAL

Answer: It could be this when you have a shortage of legal tender — "TOUGH"

Fijian army and judiciary reject Rabuka's revocation of constitution

SUVA (R) — "God save the queen" rang out over Suva's Queen Elizabeth Barracks on Friday at the end of the first week of military rule under Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka.

Just a day after Col. Rabuka said he had replaced Queen Elizabeth as head of state, his army was displaying its loyalty to the British monarchy as it has done for 113 years.

Fiji's judiciary also displayed its loyalty by refusing to recognise Col. Rabuka's declaration on Thursday that he had revoked the 1970 constitution established upon independence from Britain.

The judges, staunch supporters of the queen's representative, Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, said Col. Rabuka's decrees were invalid.

"The judges are resolved not to render service to any regime or organisation, by whatever name it may describe itself, which opposes his excellency's (Ganilau's) lawful authority or attempts unlawfully to change the constitution," the judges said in a statement.

Col. Rabuka seized power last Friday for the second time in 19 weeks to secure political supremacy for ethnic Fijians over the Indians who slightly outnumber them.

Under pressure from the radical Fijian nationalist group the Taukei Movement, Col. Rabuka on Thursday said he had claimed the title of head of state and revoked the constitution forthwith.

Taukei on Friday issued a statement reminding Col. Rabuka of his pledge and warning him not to be "subverted" by Indian politicians attempting to take away the Fijian "birthright."

There were strong but unconfirmed rumours that Taukei plans a weekend rally as a reminder to Col. Rabuka.

Col. Rabuka's decree was irrelevant as long as the queen recognised Mr. Ganilau as her representative and he was able to carry out his duties.

"The governor-general's authority would have to be rendered ineffective in some sort of permanent way for the judges to no longer consider themselves judges," Chief Justice Sir Timoci Tuivaga told Reuters.

Col. Rabuka revoked the constitution less than 24 hours after promising he would wait until a further meeting next Monday with Mr. Ganilau, ousted Prime Minister Dr. Timoci Bavadra and veteran politician Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara.

That meeting is still planned and senior military and legal sources said it could still resolve the five-month political and constitutional crisis. It began on May 14 when Col. Rabuka deposed Bavadra, leader of an Indian-dominated government, at gunpoint in parliament.

The atmosphere was distinctly colonial as troops staged the traditional British army ceremony of heating The Retreat.

The British Foreign Office said Thursday it was "gravely concerned" about Col. Rabuka's declaration that he had formally revoked the constitution and declared himself as the head of state.

The Foreign Office said in a statement: "We are gravely concerned at the latest developments. There has not been the move back to constitutional government we had hoped."

An external affairs ministry official said T.P. Sreenivasan, Indian high commissioner (ambassador) in Suva, met with Mr. Ganilau and "reaffirmed the government of India's continued recognition of the governor-general as representative of the head of state."

U.S. protests against Soviet test-firing of missiles into Pacific

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has accused the Soviet Union of firing two long-range nuclear test missiles into the Pacific Ocean northwest of Hawaii this week despite an advance protest from Washington.

"Both landed in an area several hundred miles northwest of Hawaii," State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley said on Thursday.

The Pacific is a vast expanse and there was no reason they could not choose another area for their tests," she said, adding that one shot was on Tuesday afternoon and the second on Wednesday afternoon.

The Defence Department said it was the closest that Soviet practice warheads had come to U.S. territory, but that neither of

the SS-18-type missiles passed over the islands despite an advance warning from Moscow that one might do so.

Defence Department spokesman Fred Hoffman said the missiles were fired from the Tyuratam test site in the southwestern Soviet Union after the United States had protested through diplomatic channels Moscow's announced plans to aim that close to U.S. territory.

Hoffman said preliminary U.S. analysis indicated that Wednesday's test was a success, but that Tuesday's was a failure due to an apparent problem with a late stage of the Soviet Union's most powerful land-based rocket.

He refused to say exactly where the warheads landed, but

said the outer edge of the test landing area was at least 800 kilometres away from the closest Hawaiian island.

The Soviet embassy had no immediate comment on the charge, but a spokesman at the Washington office of the Soviet news agency TASS said the tests had been announced in advance.

The tests came as the United States and the Soviet Union continued to negotiate a proposed treaty under which both sides would destroy medium-range (INF) nuclear missiles.

A successful result of those negotiations is expected to bring President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev together in a summit later this year.

Rebel army officer says anti-Aquino plans will go on

MANILA (Agencies) — The leader of the August coup attempt says the recent cabinet shake-up will not prevent new attacks against President Corason Aquino's government.

Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, leader of the Aug. 28 mutiny, made his remarks in an interview published Friday in the Manila Bulletin and its sister newspaper, Tempo. Rumours of fresh coup plots swept the city.

"We have given ourselves no more than a month and a half after the initial last Aug. 28," Col. Honasan said. "We have no more time. We cannot afford to dilly-dally anymore."

But reporters who took part in the interview said Col. Honasan refused to reveal any timetable for his moves. Three days ago, hundreds of troops and tanks ringed Manila for about 18 hours to prevent rumoured attacks by insurgents.

Col. Honasan dismissed last month's cabinet shake-up, including the dismissal of Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, as insufficient to halt unrest in the 160,000-member armed forces.

"You know, it has gone beyond personalities," Mr. Honasan said. "He (Arroyo) can be out officially, but the question is, does he still continue to exert influence on the president, knowing the relationship between President Aquino and Arroyo."

Military groups have accused Mr. Arroyo, a former human rights lawyer, of left-wing and

anti-military sentiments.

The United States on Thursday stressed total support for the president, and said it would end all military and other aid to the country if there was a successful coup.

Troops loyal to Mrs. Aquino sealed Manila's northern approaches earlier this week but withdrew most roadblocks on Thursday as tension eased in the capital.

Soldiers at sandbagged machine gun posts guarded Malacanang presidential palace and the military said it remained on full alert.

Brigadier-General Ramon Montano, chief of the Manila defence region, said on television he doubted Col. Honasan's group was capable of another coup.

"They have many plans, we are trying to separate realities — their capabilities from his dreams. We firmly believe that they don't have that much support anymore."

Gen. Montano said he believed Col. Honasan's next move would be passive, adding: "They supposedly want to hold sit-down strikes," in army camps.

Mrs. Aquino on Friday hit back at her enemies, saying she had crushed rightist coups and would quell the Philippines' long-running Communist insurgency.

In a nationally televised broadcast she twinned a message of peace with a promise to fight if she had to.

Mrs. Casey and journalist clash over book on CIA

WASHINGTON (AP) — The widow of the late Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director William Casey acknowledged that her husband met a number of times with an investigative reporter but insisted he would not have discussed U.S. secrets during those conversations.

But Bob Woodward, an assistant managing editor at the Washington Post, said Casey spoke with him repeatedly because Casey wanted his version of events appear in news accounts.

"She was playing defence and wanted to shape the story," Woodward said.

Woodward and Casey's widow, Sophia Casey, appeared Thursday on the ABC television network programme "Nightline."

In his new book "Veil: The Secret Wars of the CIA: 1981-1987," Woodward describes a final, brief meeting with Casey in the CIA director's hospital room in late January. The Casey family has claimed that Casey was so incapacitated by earlier brain surgery that he could not speak at the time.

Woodward said Casey managed a few words, including an acknowledgement that he knew

about the diversion of proceeds from the Iran arms sales to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Woodward declined to go beyond the book's description or give the exact date of the interview, saying those who helped him get past CIA guards to see Casey could face repercussions.

He said he understood that officials already are trying to find out who helped him visit Casey in the hospital.

"If there is some kind of hunt going on, it is my job to thwart it," he said.

Mrs. Casey insisted that family members were in the hospital room 24 hours a day.

"We never had to leave the room. We had food brought in to us," she said. "I was there all night and my daughter was there all day."

She also maintained that her husband would never have discussed CIA matters with Woodward or anyone else outside the government.

But in response to a question, she said that CIA logs show Woodward met with Casey at least six times at the CIA headquarters, and that they saw each other during social events as well.

Los Angeles limping back to normal after worst earthquake in 16 years

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Residents on Friday began clearing the destroyed buildings and sea of shattered glass left by the southern California's most powerful earthquake since 1971 and 16 aftershocks.

Thursday's earthquake lasted only 10 to 15 seconds, but killed at least six people, left more than 100 people injured, crumpled dozens of buildings, damaged hundreds of houses and tossed heavy pieces of furniture about like toys.

Yet, emergency services worked smoothly, traffic flowed, power was quickly restored, and highway improvements completed since a devastating 1971 quake in the region minimised damage, officials said.

"It could have been worse," Mayor Tom Bradley said. "Overall, I think we escaped a major catastrophe and I'm sure we're grateful for that."

The tremor struck at 7:42 a.m. (1442 GMT) Thursday and measured 6.1 on the Richter scale. It was centred 11 kilometres east-southeast of downtown Los Angeles at the northwest end of the 48 kilometre Whittier fault.

The town of Whittier, eight kilometres from the epicentre, suffered the most damage and the mayor declared a state of emergency. Hundreds of homes were damaged in the suburban community where former President Richard Nixon grew up.

Police patrolled the town for looters.

In Los Angeles, where five people were arrested for looting, a special anti-looting squad was on patrol downtown and the entire department was on alert, working 12-hour shifts, said a police spokesman.

At least six people died, one of them a college student on her way to class. She was struck by a two-tonne slab of concrete falling off a parking structure.

Rattled residents said they feared the "big one," a long-predicted massive quake expected to release 1,000 times more energy than Thursday's tremor, the strongest since the magnitude 1971 quake that killed 64.

"This is only the dress rehearsal for the real thing," said Mike Guerin, spokesman for the governor's office of emergency ser-

vices.

Downtown Los Angeles became a virtual ghost town as high rise buildings were evacuated, businesses closed and workers were sent home for the day.

In Whittier, broken glass and debris rained into the streets. Thirty buildings collapsed, city officials said.

Mayor Geore H. Chandler declared a state of emergency, and at least 170 people spent the night at two shelters.

The quake, dubbed the Whittier Narrows quake by scientists, was followed by at least 16 aftershocks that measured three or more on the Richter scale. Three had magnitudes exceeding four, and U.S. geological survey seismologist Lucile Jones said aftershocks up to magnitude five might occur during the coming week.

The Richter scale is a measure of ground motion as recorded on seismographs. Every increase of one number means a tenfold increase in magnitude. Thus a reading of five reflects an earthquake 10 times stronger than one of four.

Tibetans stage violent protests over arrest of activists

CHENGDU, China (AP) — About 2,000 Tibetans stoned police in Lhasa and set a police station and official vehicles on fire after police detained eight monks who were demonstrating for Tibetan independence, witnesses said Friday.

Richard Crombie, an American, said the clash began Thursday morning in Jokhang Temple Square in the centre of Lhasa, Tibet's capital.

He said the crowd attacked fire trucks that arrived to put out the blazing police station, and that order was not restored until late afternoon. Mr. Crombie arrived Friday in Chengdu from Tibet.

Marcia Davis of Australia, who also witnessed the demonstration, said she later saw blood on the ground at the square and heard unconfirmed reports that two people were wounded by gunfire and that a Tibetan boy was killed.

"You could see on the ground where the bodies were," she said. A returning Frenchwoman, who refused to give her name, said armed police took her into custody at the scene of the demonstration. They held her and other foreigners in a nearby school for about two hours but did not question them, she said.

"We were just told to sit and shut up," she said. After two hours, the police left without explanation, leaving the foreigners free to go, she said.

The woman said her film was confiscated, and that other foreigners had their film and diaries confiscated.

The travellers interviewed did not know if any demonstrators besides the monks were arrested. They also did not know how many foreigners were detained or whether all of them had been released.

It was the second demonstration reported this week in Tibet, a Himalayan mountain region that China annexed in 1950.

China's state-run Xinhua news agency reported Wednesday that 21 Tibetan Buddhist monks and five other people took to the street Sunday carrying a Tibetan flag and shouting, "Tibet wants independence."

Xinhua said the demonstrators hit and injured several police, and that some were held for questioning.

But supporters say Mr. Bork, a former U.S. solicitor-general and current U.S. appeals court judge, is one of the most qualified people ever to be nominated to the Supreme court.

Pennsylvania Republican Arlen Specter joined Democrats Bennett Johnston of Louisiana, David Pryor of Arkansas and Terry Sanford of North Carolina in opposing Mr. Bork a day after the Senate judiciary committee completed confirmation hearings.

"I shall vote against Judge Bork because I believe there is substantial doubt as to how he would apply fundamental principles of constitutional law," Mr. Specter said in a Senate speech. He became the second Republican to oppose Mr. Bork, joining Robert Packwood of Oregon.

Mr. Specter's vote is especially important as it is a member of the judiciary committee, which is to vote on the nomination next week before sending it to the full Senate. The panel had been split 5-5 with Mr. Specter one of four undecided members.

Sri Lanka extends curfew amid persisting violence

COLOMBO (AP) — The government extended a curfew in eastern Sri Lanka on Friday after three days of ethnic violence and police action left 10 people dead and 35 wounded, state radio reported.

The radio said the curfew, imposed after the first clashes on Wednesday, would continue until 6 a.m. Saturday in the eastern port of Trincomalee and the nearby towns of China Bay and Upuveli.

Trincomalee is 240 kilometres north east of Colombo.

Sri Lankan newspapers reported Friday that three more people were killed Thursday night. It was not immediately known if they were Tamil or Sinhalese.

In violence Wednesday in Trincomalee, three Sinhalese and three Tamils were killed in tir-

at attacks.

On Thursday, Indian peacekeeping troops opened fire on a Sinhalese mob attempting to set fire to Tamil homes and shops. One Sinhalese man was killed in the firing.

Over 200 homes and shops, 10 trucks and a number of fishing boats have been burned or damaged in recent days. Police say more than 2,000 people have fled their homes.

Tamils make up 18 per cent of Sri Lanka's 16 million population. They allege discrimination by the majority Sinhalese, who control the government.

Militant Tamils waged a four-year guerrilla war for an independent homeland in the east and north of the island.

A ceasefire went into effect July 29 when India and Sri Lanka signed a peace accord.

Bork loses support but Reagan vows to fight on

WASHINGTON (R) — President Ronald Reagan has vowed to continue his fight for the confirmation of Robert Bork as supreme court justice after four previously uncommitted senators said they would vote against the conservative judge.

Mr. Reagan said he had no intention of withdrawing the nomination and was "working my head off to make sure that we don't lose it."

"Frankly, I think it has been a disgraceful situation," Mr. Reagan told reporters on Thursday. "Because I think that the process of confirming a supreme court justice has been reduced to a partisan political struggle."

Mr. Reagan made his comments after three southern Democratic senators and a moderate Republican said they would vote against Mr. Bork 60, and opponents claimed enough votes to defeat him.

Opponents claim Bork a right-wing extremist who is insensitive to the rights of women and minorities.

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Woman delivers own grandchildren — triplets — in unprecedented surrogacy

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — A South African woman has given birth to her daughter's test-tube triplets, becoming the surrogate mother of her own grandchildren in what a family member called "an act of love."

It was believed to be first birth of its kind in the history of surrogate motherhood.

The triplets, delivered by caesarian section at Johannesburg's Park Lane clinic on Thursday, included two boys and a girl, said the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

The clinic issued a statement on behalf of the family saying only that the surrogate mother, Pat Anthony, 48, and the babies were well.

The South African Press Association said the babies, delivered two weeks prematurely, weighed 2.1 kilograms, 2.3 kilograms and 1.3 kilograms.

The news agency quoted an

unidentified obstetrician as saying the smallest baby was likely to be placed in an incubator until its weight increased. The doctor said Mrs. Anthony remained conscious during the delivery after being given a local anaesthetic.

The first of the babies was delivered about an hour after the operation began, SABC said.

Medical experts said Mrs. Anthony, from the northern town of Tzaneen, had set a precedent by offering to bear the children of her 25-year-old daughter, Karen, whose uterus was removed after the birth of her son three years ago.

Karen's ova were fertilised in a laboratory with the sperm of husband Alcino Ferreira-Jorge and implanted in her mother.

Doctors following the case have privately questioned the decision to establish the pregnancy

in a woman past normal child-bearing age.

Genetically Mrs. Anthony is related to her grandchildren in the same way as any grandparent and grandchild. But Karen's new offspring could theoretically also be regarded as her brothers and sister, making them effectively their own uncles and aunts.

South African law allows surrogacy if money is involved but Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee said last week the children would have to be legally adopted by the natural parents.

Anthony and her family have refused to speak to reporters since the pregnancy was announced and the first detailed account of the birth is expected in the British paper this weekend.

Doctors said on Tuesday that Mrs. Anthony had difficulties breathing and walking. She was taken to the operating theatre two weeks before full term.

Bush says his Europe trip was not political ploy

LONDON (Agencies) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush looked in the direction of the camera crew hired by his presidential campaign staff and said his nine-day trip to Europe was not political.

"Most people that have observed what took place in Poland seem to think that it had some substantive importance," Mr. Bush said in the direction of reporters, television cameras and his own bird crew.

"And I can tell you having been involved in foreign affairs for some time, that the visits I had in Italy, France, Germany and especially here today ... have all been substance, and no politics," Mr. Bush said with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at his side.

Mrs. Thatcher added: "I would like to confirm that ... now I'm not quite sure about you, I have some other engagements."

Replied Mr. Bush: "It's the best news I've heard in ages."

Thus ended one of the more curious moments of Mr. Bush's nine-day trip to Europe, a brief meeting during which his campaign-financed camera crew taped his remarks about the possible political implications of his journey.

Mr. Bush, whose trip ends Saturday, arranged a meeting Friday with British Foreign Minister Geoffrey Howe and other political leaders before flying on to the final stop, Belgium.

The camera crew followed Mr. Bush for three of his four days in Poland and reappeared Thursday when the vice-president arrived in London during his round of arms control consultations with Western allies.

Asked whether the trip wasn't in part the opening salvo of a 1988 presidential campaign, Mr. Bush said, "no, it was not."

U.S. Evangelist announces presidential candidacy

NEW YORK (R) — Television Evangelist Pat Robertson, a conservative political outsider with a huge religious following, has declared he was a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.

But his declaration, made Thursday in the heart of a Brooklyn slum where he once lived briefly, brought as many jeers from homosexuals and anti-fundamentalist protesters as it did cheers from 120 supporters flooded in from around the country.

With homosexuals and local black residents shouting, "go home," the television preacher, who claims a following of millions, called for a new morality and a new beginning in American politics.

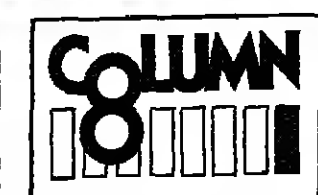
He junked an 18-page announcement speech for a 10-minute one as he fought to be heard above catcalls and chants from about 50 demonstrators, most of them homosexual activists opposed to his suggestion that their civil rights might have to be ignored in fighting the AIDS crisis.

Mr. Robertson, 57, is considered the wild card in the Republican presidential race because of his strong support among fundamentalist Christians.

He has already beaten Republican front-runner George Bush in several straw polls among Republicans, and many party strategists are uncertain about the effect he will have in the race to succeed Ronald Reagan as president.

Robertson said he was not a politician but a man of faith who would bring a new morality to the White House. He said he would not support abortion, gay rights or the rights of homosexuals.

He said he would support a strict anti-suttee law. The federal proposal also calls for the death penalty for aborting a widow's burning.



Dog bites man 'to save him'

WELLINGTON (R) — A St. Bernard dog which bit a man on the arm was only trying to save him from passing cars, the owner told a Wellington court on Friday. David Collinge, a copywriter, claimed his 9.5 kilogramme pet had an instinct to save people after twice being run over by cars, one of which was written off afterwards. He said the dog had been sleeping on the pavement and awoke to see a man on the road. It raced to the "rescue" and grabbed his arm. Collinge said the St. Bernard had saved him when he went swimming — as well as other bathers who did not want to be rescued. The judge was not impressed. He fined the owner 100 dollars (\$60).

New hairstyle said to boost women's health and beauty

LONDON (R) — A male scientist has proved medically what fashionable women have been saying for centuries — they feel better with a new hairstyle. Women leaving a hairdressing salon not only look better, but their health has measurably improved, says psychologist Tony Lyons. When a woman has her hair washed, trimmed and dried, her morale goes up while her heartbeat slows and her blood pressure goes down by five per cent. Lyons said on Thursday, commenting on research he carried out at university college in Swansea, Wales. He reached his conclusions by connecting electrodes to women as they sat at their hairdressers. Lyons has also researched the calming effects of stroking household pets. "Having a hairdo seems to have a similar beneficial effect, probably because it is relaxing and enjoyable."

China introduces death penalty for panda-killers

PEKING (R) — Hunters who kill rare giant pandas or smuggle their hides could now pay with their lives, China said on Friday. Courts have been ordered to impose sentences ranging from 10 years' jail to death on killers or smugglers of pandas, the official New China News Agency said. The agency quoted a Chinese supreme people's court judge as saying more severe punishments were needed to protect the animals with offenders overseas. Dealers in Hong Kong demand \$25,000 for one panda skin, usually smuggled out of the Chinese mainland via Canton in southeast China. In July a Hong Kong court imposed a fine of about \$38 on a Chinese sailor caught trying to bring several panda hides and monkey skins into the colony. Only about 1,000 giant pandas are believed to still exist in the wild, all of them in forested mountain regions of southwest China, and they are threatened by the withering of their staple food arrow bamboo as well as by hunters.

Indian state enacts tough anti-suttee law

NEW DELHI (AP) — Rajasthan state, where a woman recently burned herself to death on her husband's funeral pyre, has announced an ordinance making the Hindu ritual a criminal offence. The United News of India (UNI) news agency said the ordinance was outlined by the state's governor, Vasanth Patel. It will have to be approved by the state assembly before it goes into effect. The state came in for heavy criticism after 18-year-old Roop Kanwar died on her husband's funeral pyre Sept. 4 in Rajasthan's Deorala village. The practice, known as suttee, is outlawed in India but still occurs from time to time in northern villages. Most prosecutions in suttee cases to date have been under laws that prohibit aiding or abetting suicide. Rajasthan police last month arrested Mrs. Kanwar's father-in-law and five other relatives in connection with the case. All were charged with abetting a suicide. Under the new suttee prevention ordinance, a person who provokes a widow to commit suttee may face capital punishment or life imprisonment and a fine, UNI said. Punishment for efforts to glorify a suttee with a festival or shrine would be up to seven years' imprisonment. A widow who attempts the ritual could face imprisonment of up to five years, it said. The announcement came a day after the federal government said it was considering a stringent anti-suttee law. The federal proposal also calls for the death penalty for aborting a widow's burning.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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TAKE TEN!

Both vulnerable South deals.

NORTH
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♥ A 8 7 2
♦ A 7 2
♣ A 7 5 4

WEST ♠ Q 7 4 3
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EAST ♠ 8 2
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SOUTH ♠ A K 10 9 5
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